

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Temp. 21-25 (70-84). Tomorrow, 22-25.  
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 18-25 (64-77).  
MOSCOW: 15-20 (59-68); variable. U.S. time.  
ROME: Fair. Temp. 27-35 (81-95).  
Tokyo: Cloudy. Temp. 25-31 (77-88).  
WORLD WEATHER—OCEANIC PAGE.

Austria	19.8	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18.5	Luxembourg	18.15
Denmark	3.0	Morocco	2.00
France	11.5	Netherlands	1.35
Germany	2.0	Norway	4.5
Greece	1.0	Portugal	2.00
Great Britain	1.0	Spain	2.00
India	1.0	Sweden	2.25
Italy	1.0	Switzerland	1.50
Japan	1.0	Taiwan	1.50
South Korea	1.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.30
Israel	1.0	Yugoslavia	2.50

## Ford Gives Nixon Full Pardon; Ex-President 'Regrets' Errors

### Nixon's Comments

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP).—Here is the text of former President Nixon's statement in response to the pardon granted him by President Ford: "I have been informed that President Ford has granted me a full and absolute pardon for any charges which might be brought against me for actions taken during the time I was President of the United States. In accepting this pardon, I hope that his compassionate act will contribute to lifting the burden of Watergate from our country."

Here in California, my perspective on Watergate is quite different than it was while I was embroiled in the midst of the controversy, and while I was still subject to the unrelenting daily demands of the presidency itself. "Maze of Events" Looking back on what is still in my mind a complex and confusing maze of events, decisions, pressures and personalities, one thing I can see clearly now is that I was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate, particularly when it reached the stage of judicial proceedings and grew from a political scandal into a national tragedy. No words can describe the depths of my regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency—a nation I so deeply love and an institution I so greatly respect. I know many fair-minded people believe that my motivations and actions in the Watergate affair were intentionally self-serving and illegal. I now understand how my own mistakes and misjudgments have contributed to that belief and seemed to support it. This burden is the heaviest one of all to bear. That the way I tried to deal with Watergate was the wrong way is a burden I shall bear for every day of the life that is left to me.



President Ford signing document granting pardon to former President Richard Nixon.

### Act Aimed at Avoiding Long, 'Divisive Debate'

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—President Ford today granted former President Richard Nixon a full, free and absolute pardon for any offenses he may have committed "against the United States."

In San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Nixon immediately expressed his regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency.

"I can see more clearly now," he said, "that I was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate."

President Ford, acting a month after Mr. Nixon announced his resignation, personally read the surprise pardon announcement to reporters. He said: "Richard Nixon and his loved ones have suffered enough."

The President said he was issuing the pardon to prevent "prolonged and divisive debate" that would result from a trial of Mr. Nixon and because "serious allegations and accusations hang like a sword threatening his health as he tries to reshape his life."

White House counsel Philip Buchen said that the President's pardon of his predecessor was an "act of mercy." There was no effort to get from Mr. Nixon an admission of any crime, he said.

Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller called the pardon "an act of conscience, compassion and courage" which, although "undoubtedly controversial in the short run," would "in the long run... speed the healing of our nation."

In Congress, several Democrats accused Mr. Ford of setting a double standard of justice while many Republicans praised his act as prudent and compassionate, enabling the nation to get on with its pressing problems.

—Double Standard The assistant Senate majority leader, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said the pardon "sets a double standard: one standard for the former President of the United States and another standard for everybody else."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, said the pardon is "a disturbing precedent for the country."

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said Mr. Ford had informed him of his plans an hour before the public announcement. "It would be easy for me to criticize the President's judgment," Sen. Mansfield said. "I will not do so."

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., described President Ford's action as "the worst possible decision."

"No one wished the former president to go to jail," Sen. Mondale said. "But to grant a pardon for unspecified crimes and acts is unprecedented in American history and creates a spectacle of a two-track system..."

Sen. Mondale said he was afraid that former Nixon aides convicted and jailed in connection with Watergate would be treated differently.

He said that four rescue ships and a seaplane had been ordered to the crash site, about 60 miles west of Kefallonia Island off this country's coast.

The airliner apparently was trying to make an emergency landing at a Greek air base near Athens, about 125 miles west of Athens.

### All 88 on Jet Feared Dead Off Greece

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (AP).—A Trans World Airlines jet bound for the United States with 88 persons aboard crashed today in the Ionian Sea during a storm and the Greek Civil Aviation Authority said that there appeared to be no survivors.

TWA said that the Boeing 707 fell from an overcast sky after the pilot reported an engine's failure.

The flight, No. 841, originated in Tel Aviv, stopped in Athens and was scheduled to stop in Rome, New York and Los Angeles.

The airline's Tel Aviv office said that 49 passengers boarded the plane there for Rome and the United States. It listed them as 17 Americans, including a baby, 13 Japanese, four Italians, four French persons, three Indians, two Iranians, two Israelis, two Cypriotes, an Australian and a Canadian.

The nationalities of the 39 other passengers and the nine crew members were not immediately known.

The four-engine plane was said to have fallen into the sea at 0942 GMT, about 40 minutes after takeoff.

A Greek aviation official said: "Only when our ships can get nearer will we be able to confirm finally whether anyone has survived. But their chances are minute."

He said that four rescue ships and a seaplane had been ordered to the crash site, about 60 miles west of Kefallonia Island off this country's coast.

The airliner apparently was trying to make an emergency landing at a Greek air base near Athens, about 125 miles west of Athens.

## 6 Industrial Nations Debate Oil Problems

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—Major oil-producing nations took steps in 10 days of talks during the week toward establishing a joint effort to overcome their common oil problems. The price of oil and means to pay for it, and the role of the international oil markets were at the center of the discussions held in 18th-century Chateau de la Muette, 12 miles east of Paris, where ministers, their senior aides and central bank governors from Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States were joined midway by Italian colleagues.

"Overdue, Unsettling" The talks in the most general of terms after the meeting, French Minister Jean-Pierre Godeaux told a press conference the price of oil imports has been an "overdue and unsettling element on the industrial nations' economies."

Noting the threat of a new substantial increase in the price "was at the heart of our discussions," Mr. Godeaux said the ministers were on the need to find ways to coordinate their balance-of-payments policies.

He said that, because first had to be approved by governments involved, the common stand on the oil-pricing situation had to be a further step in the process of reaching agreement on the 12-nation monetary planning group set up in July at the prompting of the overviews.

Some specific comments by Mr. Godeaux concerned financial markets—particularly the condition of private banking in the international market.

He said that, to avert "a cash crunch," officials had on measures "to assist national and foreign banks" in overcoming "temporary liquidity problems."

However, the emphasis on liquidity problems appeared to rule out any international salvage operation for banks suffering losses from speculation or other excesses, which have been the source of most of the recent difficulties.

"Surveillance of Banks" Mr. Godeaux said the ministers were agreed on the need to "increase their exchange of information on the operation of the international capital market" and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Israel, Jordan Said to Agree On Plan for Disengagement

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Sept. 8.—Israel and Jordan have agreed to a disengagement of their forces on the Jordan River and a turnover of part of the West Bank to Jordanian administration, according to a high American diplomatic source.

This will take precedence over further withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Sinai Desert, it was said.

The timing of any formal announcement of terms agreed to by Jordan and Israel was not disclosed but it was expected before a resumption of the Geneva peace talks, possibly at the end of the Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's visit to Washington this week but more likely during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's trip to the Middle East next month.

Some details still remain to be worked out but the disengagement formula was said to include a partial withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank of the Jordan, with Jordanian administration of the West Bank.

The Israeli remain adamantly opposed to the establishment of any independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan River, according to the source, who is familiar with recent discussions in Washington on the subject.

A compromise formula apparently was found to satisfy the demand of King Hussein of Jordan that disengagement must precede new Geneva peace talks and the Israeli stand that disengagement on the Jordan River front can come only as part of a permanent peace package.

There was a hint of the arrangement in the joint statement issued in Washington Aug. 18 at the end of King Hussein's visit to the United States.

"The discussions between His Majesty and the President and Secretary of State were a constructive contribution to the consultations now under way looking toward the next stage in negotiations for a just and durable peace in the Middle East," the text said. "It was agreed that these consultations will continue with a view of addressing at an appropriate early date the issues of particular concern to Jordan."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## CIA Operations to Hinder Allende Confirmed by Director's Testimony

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—According to congressional testimony by the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Nixon administration authorized more than \$8 million for covert CIA activities in Chile between 1970 and 1973 to make it impossible for President Salvador Allende to govern.

The goal of the clandestine activities, CIA Director William Colby testified at a top-secret hearing in April, was to "destabilize" the Marxist government of President Allende, who had been elected in 1970.

The Allende government was overthrown in a violent coup d'état on Sept. 11 of last year, and the President died. The military junta that seized power says that he committed suicide but his supporters maintain that he was slain by the soldiers who attacked the presidential palace in Santiago.

In his House testimony, Mr. Colby also disclosed that the CIA first intervened against Allende in 1964, when he was a presidential candidate running against Eduardo Frei Montalva of the Christian Democratic party, which had the support of the United States.

The agency's operations, Mr. Colby testified, were considered a test of the technique of using heavy cash payments to bring down a government viewed as antagonistic toward the United States. However, there had been similar activities in other countries before the election of Allende.

Mr. Colby also maintained that all of the agency's operations against the Allende government were approved in advance by the "40 Committee" in Washington, a secret, high-level intelligence panel headed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The 40 Committee was set up by President John F. Kennedy in an attempt to provide administrative control over CIA activities after Cuban exiles trained and equipped by the agency failed in their invasion of Cuba in 1961.

A number of officials, whose information about such activities has been accurate in the past, said in interviews last week that there was a sharp split between some State Department officials and Mr. Kissinger over the 40 Committee's Chile policy.

A fully informed official, told of The New York Times's intention to publish an account of the clandestine CIA activities in Chile, declared: "This thing calls for balanced reporting to put the blame where it should be laid."

"The agency didn't do anything without the knowledge and consent of the 40 Committee," he said, pointedly adding that the committee was headed by Mr. Kissinger, who was then serving as President Nixon's chief adviser on national security affairs.

All of the officials interviewed emphasized that the CIA was not authorized to play any direct role in the coup that overthrew Allende. It was also noted that most of the subsequent denials of agency involvement in the internal affairs of Chile were made in the context of questions about a possible direct U.S. role in the overthrow.

Mr. Kissinger, although fully informed, through an aide of The New York Times's planned account of the CIA's Chile program, did not respond.

In his only public comment on the anti-Allende coup, Mr. Kissinger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last year: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Kniewel Survives Canyon Fall

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Sept. 8 (AP).—Stuntman Evel Kniewel fell in his attempt to ride a steam-driven missile over the 600-foot-deep Snake River Canyon today, but was quickly rescued after a plunge to its bottom.

Before the jump Mr. Kniewel, 34, had called the attempt "the proudest day in my life."

Moments later he was headed nose-first into the canyon, his descent slowed by the parachutes that were to have carried him to the rugged ground on the north side and, instead, deployed prematurely.

Rescuers reached the downed Sky-Cycle X-2 within moments, transferred Mr. Kniewel to a rescue boat and later transferred him again to a helicopter for the ride back up to the canyon rim. From the boat, he waved to onlookers crowding the edge of the chasm.

The helicopter touched down briefly on a ledge in front of the sharply angled launch ramp, then swung around in the direction of the trailer where Mr. Kniewel had spent the hour before the jump with his wife and three children.

What's Cry Linda Kniewel, who had appeared calm in the moments preceding the jump, cried, "Oh my God, no!" as she watched the vehicle head downward, running to the edge of the canyon, she looked at the scene below and exclaimed, "What's taking those guys so long to get to him?"

The jump, which had been in preparation for more than two years, lasted only a small portion of the two minutes it was expected to take to clear the 1,600-foot-wide canyon. Instead, the crucial parachutes deployed prematurely, halting the missile before it reached the far lip of the canyon.

Once back on the canyon shelf, Mr. Kniewel, walking without apparent injury, climbed



Evel Kniewel

ed to the top of the hill from which he had been launched and waved to the thousands of spectators. "I hit two or three shelves near the rocks, then bounced down," he said as he walked through a mob of admirers and newsmen. "But I was strapped in so tight it didn't matter."

Mr. Kniewel said that, seconds after the launch, the craft began to swerve to the right. "If I'd gone into the river, I'd have never gotten out of it," he said.

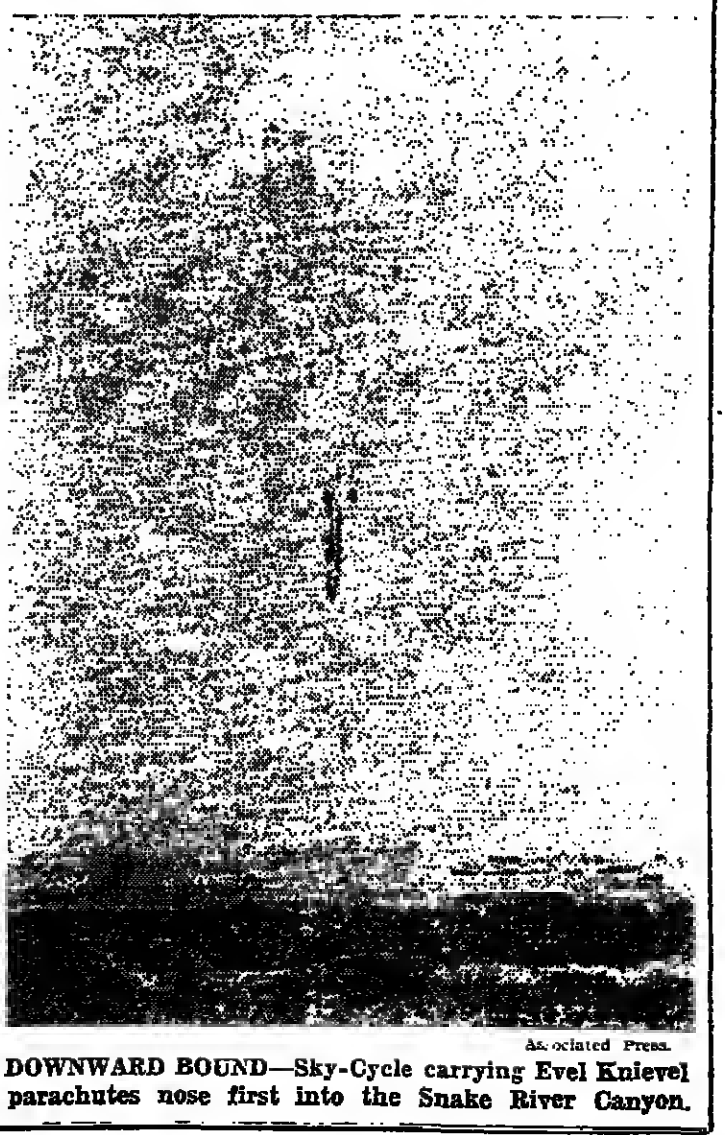
Appears Confident He had appeared confident as he lowered himself into the cockpit of the Sky-Cycle.

Flashing a thumbs-up sign at the crowd of onlookers pressing against the fence surrounding the launch area, Mr. Kniewel, holding his ever-present liquor-filled cane, walked to the chair lift that deposited him in the red, white and blue missile pointed upward on a sharply angled launch rail.

Minutes before maneuvering himself into the cramped open cockpit, Mr. Kniewel, clad in a red, white and blue jumpsuit, rated his chances at "90 per cent to go."

"I think we'll do it. I wish the wind wasn't blowing so hard, but I think we'll do it," he told an interviewer on the closed-circuit TV showing of the carnival-like event.

As he climbed out of the cockpit, Mr. Kniewel, walking without apparent injury, climbed



DOWNWARD BOUND—Sky-Cycle carrying Evel Kniewel parachutes nose first into the Snake River Canyon.

## Bel Whites Attempt Coup in Mozambique

RENCO MARQUES, Mo., Sept. 8 (UPI).—Rebel whites today said Mozambique "free and democratic" movement had the support of the army and the major Portuguese living here.

It is now in Mozambique a rebel radio broadcast "Freedom to Mozambique!" the rebels first act was about 200 former secret office from Machava Prison. spokesman for the insurgents women that they had started to form a multi-provisional government in riot.

to crush the uprising which they said was spreading across the African colony.

But Lisbon, later ordered its forces to "restore peace and tranquility" in Lourenco Marques. The seizure of power was engineered by rightist settlers and former Portuguese commandos calling themselves "the dragons of death."

It occurred only hours after senior Portuguese and Mozambique Liberation Movement representatives reached an independence agreement yesterday in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

Meanwhile, Fretilim said tonight it would smash the rebellion in cooperation with the Portuguese Army.

A statement on the uprising issued by Fretilim said: "The Portuguese government and the chief of the general staff of the armed forces made separate statements today condemning this reactionary action and pledging total support for the Lusaka agreement."

"Thus, Fretilim, in cooperation with the Portuguese armed forces, in the spirit of this historic accord, will smash this rebellion of a handful of dangerous and irresponsible criminals," the statement said.

In the agreement the two sides pledged to end the guerrilla war at 8 a.m. today, establish a black majority government immediately in Lourenco Marques and grant independence to the colony on June 25, next year.

As a "white backlash" mounted, the commanders and other whites in the rightist Fico (I Stay) party, seized the local broadcasting station, renaming it "Radio Liberty."

Other supporters seized the post office, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



## Charging Regime Is 'Repressive'

## Senate Committee Urges End Of Military Aid to S. Korea

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has proposed that U.S. military aid to South Korea be sharply cut now and phased out completely by 1977 because of what it called "the increasingly repressive measures" of President Chung Hee Park's government.

The committee action, included in the overall foreign aid authorization bill reported Friday to the floor of the Senate, reflected the irritation on Capitol Hill with the arrests in South Korea of numerous intellectuals, churchmen and other opponents of the regime.

If upheld by the Senate and the House, the committee move would set back severely the planned modernization program for the South Korean armed forces. The overall bill reduced the administration's authorization requests from \$3.25 billion to \$0.5 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, but does not affect other aid programs amounting to about \$5 billion.

The main thrust of the Senate committee's action was to reduce sharply U.S. military assistance and involvement abroad. Attacking the worldwide network of American military assistance advisory groups, the committee report said:

"Through this bureaucracy, the United States continues—almost habitually—to disburse hundreds of millions of dollars of weapons in pursuit of such vaguely defined goals as 'stability,' 'balance' and the 'maintenance of friendly relations.' Yet, in the committee's view, there is little evidence that such general purposes have actually been served by this massive and often indiscriminate program."

In its report, the committee cut sharply the military grant program, in which weapons are given free of charge, from \$985 million requested by the administration to \$550 million, and it proposed that "the entire program, including all military missions, be phased out over a period of three years."

Because of concern over Israel, the committee voted to allow military grant aid after 1977 if there were specific congressional authorization.

Long opposed to U.S. involvement in Indochina, the committee voted sharp reductions in aid

to South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. It limited to \$1.28 billion the total military and economic aid to South Vietnam, against the \$2.4 billion requested. Of the \$1.28 billion, \$700 million would be for military aid provided by the Defense Department, \$430 million for economic assistance and \$150 million in food aid. The administration had asked \$750 million in economic aid and \$160 million in food aid.

The administration had asked \$550.7 million for economic and military aid for Cambodia, but the committee set a ceiling of \$347 million—\$70 million for economic aid, \$300 million in military aid and \$77 million in food aid.

The committee, stressing the need to end the fighting in Cambodia, also cut from \$60 to \$175 the number of American officials permitted to be stationed in Cambodia.

The aid request for Laos was trimmed from \$143 million to \$100 million, of which \$45 million was for economic and \$55 million for military assistance.

In the Middle East, the committee approved the administration's requests, which included \$250 million for Egypt in economic aid, \$233.4 million in military and economic aid to Jordan and \$100 million for a contingency fund intended mostly for Syria. The committee increased economic aid to Israel from \$50 million to \$250 million and approved military sales credits of \$300 million to Israel.

Because of concern over "disregard for human rights" in Chile, the committee also put a ceiling of \$5 million on aid there, of which no more than \$10 million can be for military aid. The administration had sought \$54.9 million, of which \$21.3 million was for military aid.

**Riot at Japanese Embassy**  
SEOUL, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Thousands of stone-throwing South Koreans battled riot police guarding the Japanese embassy yesterday in the second such demonstration in as many days. Tokyo recalled its ambassador for consultations.

About 2,000 students and representatives of commercial and civic organizations fought 300 riot police with gasoline bombs, clubs and stones. They were dispersed with tear gas, the police said.



Korean demonstrators back away as flames engulf a policeman who was struck with a Molotov cocktail during an attack on the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Saturday.

## CIA's Anti-Allende Activity Is Confirmed

(Continued from Page 1)

"The CIA had nothing to do with the coup, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I only put in that qualification in case some madman appears down there who without instructions talked to somebody. I have absolutely no reason to suppose it."

Details of the CIA's involvement in Chile were first provided by Mr. Colby to the House Armed Services Committee's intelligence subcommittee, headed by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., at a special one-day hearing on April 22. The testimony was later made available to Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., a liberal who has long been a critic of the CIA.

Rep. Harrington wrote other members of Congress six weeks ago to protest both the agency's clandestine activities and the failure of the Nixon administration to acknowledge them despite the repeated inquiries from Congress. A copy of a confidential seven-page letter sent by Rep. Harrington to Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-

Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was made available to The New York Times. Rep. Harrington refused comment, calling it confidential.

The testimony of Mr. Colby indicates that high officials in the State Department and White House repeatedly and deliberately misled the public and the Congress about the extent of U.S. involvement in the internal affairs of Chile during the three-year life of the Allende government.

Shortly after Allende won a plurality in the presidential elections in September, 1970, high Chilean officials told newsmen that the "United States lacks political, economic or military leverage to change the course of events in Chile, even if the administration wished to do so."

However, Mr. Colby testified that \$500,000 was secretly authorized by the 40 Committee in 1970 to help the anti-Allende forces. Another \$500,000 had been provided to the same forces in 1968, Mr. Colby said.

Allende's victory was ratified by the Chilean Congress in October, 1970, and the State Department later declared that the administration had "firmly rejected" any attempt to block his inauguration.

But Mr. Colby testified that \$350,000 had been authorized by the 40 Committee in an unsuccessful effort to bribe members of the Chilean Congress. The bribe was part of a much more complicated scheme intended to overturn the results of the election, Mr. Colby testified, but the overall plan, although initially approved by the 40 Committee, was later rejected as unworkable.

While the CIA was conducting these clandestine operations, there were reductions in U.S. foreign-aid grants to Chile, in

Development Bank loans and in lines of credit from American commercial banks. Commodity credits for vital needed grain purchases also were restricted.

U.S. officials have declared that there was no overall administration program designed to limit economic aid to the Allende government, but critics have noted that large-scale loans and aid are now going to Chile.

Allende repeatedly complained about what he told the United Nations in December, 1973, was "large-scale external pressure to cut us off from the world, to strangle our economy and paralyze trade and to deprive us of access to sources of international financing."

In 1964, Mr. Colby testified, some American corporations in Chile volunteered to serve as conduits for anti-Allende funds, but the proposal was rejected. A similar proposal in 1970 led to a widely publicized Senate hearing last year.

The CIA director also said that after Allende's election, 65 million was authorized by the 40 Committee for more "destabilization" efforts in 1971, 1972 and 1973. An additional \$15 million was provided to aid anti-Allende candidates in municipal elections last year.

Some of those funds, Mr. Colby testified, were provided to an unidentified, influential anti-Allende newspaper in Santiago.

In his summary of the Colby testimony, Rep. Harrington noted that "funding was provided to individuals, political parties and media outlets in Chile, through channels in other countries in both Latin America and Europe."

"Mr. Colby's description of these operations was direct, though not to the point of identifying actual contacts and conduits," Rep. Harrington added.

Egypt and Syria, while Israel still could call an administrative turnover the first step of a permanent peace agreement with Jordan.

© Los Angeles Times

**Israelis Enter Lebanon**  
TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Israel said its troops on patrol crossed into Lebanon for the second time in three days today and that gunners on both sides later exchanged fire.

An Israeli unit on patrol just south of the frontier crossed the line and entered up to 200 yards into Lebanese territory when they saw a "suspicious movement," a military spokesman said. The area is west of territory occupied by el-Fatah guerrillas.

**Sadat Hints at Soviet Aid**  
CAIRO, Sept. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat hinted yesterday that the Soviet Union had agreed to resume arms deliveries to Egypt.

He said in an interview with the leading Lebanese daily, *Al-Nahar*, that the Soviet Union "has now begun again to respond to our demands."

The President did not elaborate.

## Makarios Expects to Return to Cyprus Within a Month

GENEVA, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The deposed Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios, said today he will probably return to the island within a month.

Archbishop Makarios said Greek officers who participated in the July 15 coup against him have to return to Greece before he goes back to Cyprus. He said that Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros agreed with him on the issue.

Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Mavros met for eight hours here last night and today.

"I will probably be going back to Cyprus in one month because it will take this time for Greece to repatriate the officers who took part in the coup against me," Archbishop Makarios said before returning to London.

"Mr. Mavros agrees that these officers should leave as soon as possible. Until then, I continue as the legitimate President until a new election..." Archbishop Makarios said.

Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot, took over the presidency on July 23, after the Turkish invasion of the island forced the resignation of Nikos Sampson, who was installed after the coup. The issue of who is the legitimate president of Cyprus appears to be unresolved.

Archbishop Makarios said: "I don't think we should rely on any kind of underground warfare [against Turkish forces on Cyprus]."

"I am ready to meet [with Turkish Prime Minister Bülent]

## In Consulting Queen on New Election

## Wilson Said to Ask Commons' Dissolution

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson asked Queen Elizabeth today to dissolve Parliament to make way for national elections next month, political informants said.

Mr. Wilson hopes to bolster his minority government with a convincing victory by his Labor party.

He conferred with the Queen today at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. British prime ministers traditionally visit her there to talk over state affairs that have come up during her vacation at the castle.

Mr. Wilson and his wife arrived yesterday for a two-day stay. They attended worship services at nearby Grange Church on the banks of the Dee River. Exiled King Constantine of Greece and his Queen, Anne Marie, were also in the royal party.

The Prime Minister has scheduled a Cabinet meeting in London Tuesday. Political sources said that he will inform his ministers then of the date of the halcyon and announce it to the country later in the week.

**Date Is Debated**

Government ministers have said that they believe Mr. Wilson has chosen Oct. 3 or Oct. 10. Opinion was divided on which date will be designated for the election, Britain's second this year.

The Sunday Times picked Oct. 10 in a front-page story by its political editor, James Margach. Mr. Margach reasoned that an Oct. 10 election would permit the Liberal party to go ahead with its national convention, due to begin Tuesday in Brighton. He said that Mr. Wilson believed that the resulting publicity for

the Liberals would hurt Edward Heath's opposition Conservatives more than it would the Laborites. Meanwhile, some political commentators saw a Conservative "lurch to the right" in recent speeches by two former ministers who are leading members of the party hierarchy. Both speeches appeared to contradict official party policy.

**Unemployment Issue**  
Sir Keith Joseph, former social affairs minister, on Thursday attacked the full-employment doctrine that has been the basis of economic policy of both Conservative and Labor since World War II. He opposed efforts to control prices and incomes, also part of party policy, and said that

if deflation led to more unemployment, the country was to learn to live with it. And yesterday foreign spokesman Geoffrey Rippon said that a full servative government at up a voluntary civilian for the Home Office to police and the territorial maintaining law and the country.

This also appeared to party policy against "armies." Conservative pa quarters emphasized t Rippon was speaking to and not for the party.

## French Air Force to Purchase Mirage Rivals of U.S. Cra

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The French Air Force announced today it will buy 40 Mirage F-1 M-50 jet fighters in what defense sources said was a move to help France net the "arms sale of the century"—a \$1.6-billion contract for fighter planes.

The announcement coincided with a meeting of the defense ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway with French Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet.

The four nations are seeking a new plane to replace their aging U.S. F-104 Starfighters and the Mirage is in direct competition for a \$550-million order with two American planes—the Northrop Cobra YF-17 and the General Dynamics XF-16.

"No decision was made" at this morning's three-hour meeting, a Defense Ministry source said, adding that the ministers said they would make a firm decision by the end of the year.

**Going to Washington**  
The source said the ministers would go to Washington Tuesday or Wednesday for talks with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger about the U.S. planes. The

source said the minister expected to ask whether Air Force would buy old American planes. If it would bring down the cost.

The source said this reason the French Air Force needed to be buying. The French Air Force gave no cost estimate of the 40-plane order, which would be filled by the Dassault group.

According to reports in dailies, the Dutch want the American Cobra, French Defense Minister said Belgian represents a European nations should ropan plane.

French newspapers referred to the contract arms sale of the cent Alad Dassault said he that the order eventua be split among U.S. an companies.

France needs the contr to shore up its aircraft which has been hurt by enthusiasm for the Ang superonic airliner, Conq by higher oil prices.

## 2d Anti-Monarchy Protest Staged in Ethiopian Capital

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Thousands of persons chanting "Hang the Emperor" swarmed into the center of Addis Ababa today in the capital's second such demonstration in a week.

The newest protest against Emperor Haile Selassie, who has ruled Ethiopia for 44 of his 82 years, ended after 15 minutes when seven jeeps of soldiers converged on the throng in Teodros Square.

Using loudspeakers, the soldiers' officers urged the demonstrators to have confidence in the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, which has been in effective control of the nation for six months, to redress grievances and injustices. The crowd dispersed quietly, without violent incidents.

**Source Unclear**  
It was not clear who organized today's demonstration, in which the participants seemed to range from the very young to the very old.

Last Monday's demonstration against the Emperor was led by students of Addis Ababa University. Beggers then joined students in shouts of "Haile Selassie, thief, thief" and "Hang him, hang him now."

The officers told the crowd today that, although the armed forces committee appreciated the Ethiopian people's support, there should be no more unauthorized street demonstrations.

The protest rally today may have been prompted by newspaper reports here yesterday in which the monarch and members of his family were accused of hoarding billions of illegally acquired dollars in Swiss bank accounts.

The charge was made in an editorial in the Amharic-language weekly *Ethiopia Today*, which also claimed that the Emperor's son-in-law, Ras Andargachew Masele, had sold public property and pocketed illegal profits totaling \$22 million when he was governor of Kintara in the 1950s.

The editorial was the latest in a series of attacks on the Emperor and his family alleging that they had exploited the people and misappropriated public funds.

The government-run English-

language newspaper Herald today attacked development aid as a keep the people from on ing the monarchy.

The Emperor is a prisoner in his palace, nationalized by the arm last month.

He did not leave it today to make his Sunday visit to church.

## Mozambique Coup Effo

(Continued from Page 1)  
the airport, an oil ref other installations.

**Rebels in Charge**  
The rebels—now calli selves the Mozambique Movement—remained 8 of strategic points in ti today. The city itself with few persons on it.

Announcers broke in programs throughout ti try to rally support movement, urging th Portuguese living in ne countries to come to Mc to fight and thanking for not intervening.

A spokesman said the army—an estimate troops—supported the n. Some diplomats obser that it now appeared army would not actively if the rebellion continues.

If this happened, it it would probably be showdown between the 200,000 whites in ony.

There have been 1 reports that the settl have been trying to mercenary army to fi black guerrillas.

**Talks Continue**  
The army-rebel talks radio station, which was by heavily armed civils inside and outside the continued into the late a.

A rebel spokesman s discussions were aimed at life back to normal in i Marques.

He said that "by tons possible there will be a n erment here, and full i denace." He added that government would be a i cal democracy which w ply for membership to ganization of African Un.

The seizure of the inst was "spontaneous" he s ried out by a group of " amateurs" who acted as because they did not v live under a dictatorial black government.

As yet there has been t lion from Lourenço 14 Africans, thousands of wh attended a three-day rally soccer stadium to celeb imminent Frelimo take-ov

**Gowan Visits Peking**  
PEKING, Sept. 8 (Ree) Gowan head of state. Gowan arrived here tod state visit.



Man's best friend

سكوت الامل



# Some Doubt on U.S. Position

## Announces Resumption of Parley on Sept. 18

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT). — President Ford has announced that the United States and the Soviet Union will resume the Arms Limitation Talks (ALT) on Sept. 18.

House spokesman said that the American side will "have an agreed by the time they return." But that position, officials, is likely to be a of general principles, and approaches rather concrete proposal.

He maintained that "this back to where we were a half ago." A high official, on the other hand, said: "This is where the Russians agreed to be at the summit last summer, and, when [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger goes to Moscow again in October, he will present some concrete ideas—although still not a proposal that looks like a treaty."

## Level Safe for Plunge Canyon

Inn from Page 1

As spectators reached out to the white leather jump rows of bling and white crossing his chest. Wear- white hat with "Evel" in letters. Mr. Knievel strode green carpet back to the jump.

and the Sky-Cycle "went and I don't know what it is. He said he could not get off because of "the this thing put me in a blasted off." "I saw the wall—it was quite big," he said.

if he would try to jump again, he said, "I now what I'm going to do in it and give it my don't know what to tell

the launch, Mr. Knievel at the site by helicopter wife and children. The ds of spectators had roads for miles on both the canyon to witness it.

Knievel was guaranteed a of \$6 million and 50 of the profits for the its promoters, Top Rank, New York.

Mr. Knievel's attempt to leap the canyon today with final mechanisms on the Sky-Cycle, hours before the thin mis- to hurdle off its launch the canyon's edge, en- started going over its instruments and the crucial te system.

were clear as thousands lators, some of whom are a week ago, gathered re at the fenced-off jump

## Drinking Bout

Following to Mr. Knievel, the jumping a canyon was during a drinking bout ars ago in a saloon back metown of Butte, Mont. access to the Grand Can- Knievel turned to the mlie wide Snake River at the outskirts of Twin

s the time for the jump and the publicity cam- increased, promoters themselves defending the of the feat against who contended the whole appeared more difficult really was. There were denials of speculation test vehicles were deliv- hopped into the canyon use the gate.

ortie gimmick during Evel's 56-city "good-bye July was to try to cash million check in bars e way.

estimated 20,000 persons site were substantially an the 50,000 onlookers s of the event had been

## n Minister's Moves Create Jobs

Sept. 8 (UPI)—Finance Hans Apel said today overment of Chancellor Schmidt, a Social Demo- s not considering any "im- measures to halt nic slowdown.

el told a radio inter- at, although more than rsons were drawing un- benefits as a result cation cutbacks in the tile, homebuilding and intries. "The economic in our country is not the employment situa- tion."

el conceded, however, have problems in some of industry.

Bonn could not afford its tight-money "stabil- ity because price infla- a unemployment and danger our competitive- world markets."

d the government was idering granting sub- s- automobile industry.

## Nepal Boat Die

ANDU, Nepal, Sept. 8. —Five persons drown- a ferry boat carrying a bus, capsized in the River about 130 miles of Kathmandu, it was here yesterday.



PEOPLE TO PEOPLE—A smiling President Ford encourages Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin as he attacks his hot dog at policemen's picnic in Fairfax, Va., Saturday. The President took both U.S. and Soviet spacemen to the picnic after a meeting at the White House. Others in picture are American Gen. Thomas Stafford (left), an astronaut, and Soviet Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, a cosmonaut.

## Ford Gives Nixon an 'Absolute Pardon'

(Continued from Page 1)

Watergate or awaiting trial would expect similar pardons.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said: "It has seemed to me that the central lesson of Watergate should be that no one stands above the rule of law. It is difficult to understand granting immunity to Mr. Nixon while committing his subordinates to prison."

"On the other hand, the Constitution clearly does give President Ford authority to grant reprieves and pardons."

A Senate Republican, the first senator from his party to urge Mr. Nixon's resignation, Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, said Mr. Ford's "blanket pardon—without Mr. Nixon's full confession of his involvement in Watergate—is, in my judgment, a serious mistake."

## Soviet Growth Seen

The United States already has thousands of multiple warheads and could have more than 10,000 by 1980. Pentagon officials speculate that Moscow could have as many as 17,000 multiple warheads mounted on its missiles by the mid-1980s, although it now has none.

Moscow and Washington have been at odds on almost every key issue in the negotiations. When Washington proposed overall equality in the total number of missiles and bombers on each side, Moscow responded that the U.S. total must include the more than 500 aircraft it has stationed in and around Europe and armed with nuclear bombs.

## Differing Views

Mr. Kissinger was eager to reach an accord limiting multiple warheads on both sides and was not as concerned about the spread between Washington and Moscow on numbers of land-based missiles with multiple warheads and discrepancies in launching power.

Mr. Schlesinger was more concerned about numbers and he also did not want to push for an agreement on multiple warheads at the expense of reaching an accord that would cover other nuclear weapons as well.

Answering a question Friday, White House Press Secretary J.P. Mohr said that there naturally were "differences of opinion and emphasis" within the administration but that these "will be thrashed out so there will be a unified American position" at the talks.

## Text of Ford Statement Granting Nixon a Pardon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI). —Following is the text of President Ford's proclamation granting pardon to former President Richard Nixon:

"Richard Nixon became the thirty-seventh president of the United States on January 20, 1969, and was re-elected in 1972 for a second term by the voters of forty-nine of the fifty states. His term in office continued until his resignation on August 9, 1974."

"Pursuant to resolutions of the House of Representatives, its Committee on the Judiciary conducted an inquiry and investigation on the impeachment of the President extending over more than eight months. The hearings of the committee and its deliberations, which received wide national publicity over television, radio, and in printed media, resulted in votes adverse to Richard Nixon on recommended articles of impeachment."

"As a result of certain acts or omissions occurring before his resignation from the office of President, Richard Nixon has become liable to possible indictment and trial for offenses against the United States. Whether or not he shall be so prosecuted depends on findings of the appropriate grand jury and on the discretion of the United States attorney. Should an indictment ensue, the accused shall then be entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, as

end" to it. I have concluded that only I can do that. And if I can, I must."

The White House, simultaneously with Mr. Ford's announcement, said that Attorney General William French Smith had ruled that the former President's White House documents, papers and tapes are Mr. Nixon's personal property.

Mr. Nixon has agreed that his presidential files will be kept for possible use in court in the next three years, during Watergate litigation. But the agreement be reached with Mr. Ford's administration permits him to destroy the Watergate tape recordings, which figured prominently in the political scandal's unraveling—in five years.

The agreement concerning access to and preservation of his files was signed by Mr. Nixon Friday. It had been negotiated as Mr. Ford moved toward granting Mr. Nixon a pardon.

Mr. Ford's lawyer, Philip Buchen, said the pardon was not conditioned on the agreement concerning the White House files.

Mr. Buchen said Mr. Ford instructed him more than a week ago to find a way to resolve controversies over the White House files so that his administration would not be embarrassed for a long time in the disputes.

Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski was told of Mr. Ford's decision early this morning by Mr. Buchen. "Obviously we accept it," said a Jaworski aide, John Barker.

## Not Consulted

Mr. Jaworski said he had not been consulted about the pardon decision. "This is a matter decided upon by the President on his authority under the Constitution. It was something I didn't participate in."

Asked what he thought prompted the move, Mr. Jaworski said: "I have no way of knowing what happened."

He said his "offhand reaction" is that the pardon of Mr. Nixon would have no impact on the forthcoming Watergate cover-up trial of top Nixon aides, including former Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, former presidential domestic affairs adviser John Ehrlichman and three others. The trial is due to begin on Sept. 30. Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed as a witness.

Mr. Ford's action absolves Mr. Nixon in advance of any charges that may be filed against him. The Watergate prosecutor is completing his broad investigation into possibly illegal or criminal activities of the former President and his assistants.

Mr. Buchen said at the White House that it was "very likely" the former President would have been indicted without the pardon.

## Advance Word

Mr. Barker said he could not say whether Mr. Jaworski had informed President Ford of what charges, if any, were to be filed against Mr. Nixon, or whether advance word of such charges prompted Mr. Ford's announcement.

In his presidential proclamation, Mr. Ford said that "as a result of certain acts or omissions occurring before his resignation," Mr. Nixon had become "liable to possible indictment and trial for offenses against the United States."

As he concluded reading his statement to reporters, Mr. Ford signed the proclamation granting the former President "a full, free and absolute pardon."

Mr. Ford said during his vice-presidential confirmation hearings last November: "I don't think the public would stand for it" if a

## Hurricane Strikes Southern Louisiana

LAFAYETTE, La., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Hurricane designated as Carmen raked towns near the Louisiana shore with 135-mile-an-hour winds today, then moved inland, breaking up rapidly.

Remnants of the storm pushed squalls across northern Louisiana and parts of Arkansas as thousands of persons who fled before the storm returned home. The National Weather Service downgraded the hurricane to a tropical storm this afternoon and said its highest winds were 50 mph. In its path, the hurricane caused limited property damage and one fatality.

## Ford to Name Review Board On Amnesty for Deserters Ford Pledges All-Out War On Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP). —President Ford said Friday that he will establish a national review board to consider amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters of the Vietnam war.

The board, patterned after one created by President Harry S. Truman after World War II, is one of "10 to 15 points" which an aide said would be included in an amnesty plan that Mr. Ford plans to announce Tuesday.

The President personally confirmed his intention to set up the review board in talking with newsmen Friday night aboard his jetliner while returning from Philadelphia, where he had addressed a dinner marking the 200th anniversary of the First Continental Congress.

He said that he had not decided who would be chairman of the panel, which an aide said would have three to seven members.

White House Press Secretary J. Mohr said that the review board would be composed basically of nongovernment members. He said that it would not include military representatives.

He said that the panel would deal with amnesty cases both individually and by categories—such as military deserters, young men who left the country to avoid the draft or individuals who refused induction and underwent federal prosecution.

The President personally will set the guidelines for the board to follow as it takes up what Mr. Mohr described as the "knotty cases."

Mr. Ford disclosed last month that he favored leniency and a

system of "earned re-entry" for Vietnam war resisters. Since then, he has received suggestions from Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and Attorney General William French Smith on how to implement an amnesty plan.

Aides said that the plan was now taking final shape. Mr. Ford told newsmen that he would disclose its details Tuesday.

Mr. Mohr said that Mr. Ford had not yet set a schedule for the board to complete its consideration of the thousands of potential cases.

By Mr. Ford's estimate, about 50,000 young men either deserted the military, were charged with draft evasion or are still being sought for violating federal law.

Women See Ford On Equal Rights

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP). —President Ford met leaders of 19 women's organizations Friday and said he would consider actively campaigning for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Presidential counselor Anna Armstrong, reporting on the hour-long session, said some of the women leaders asked Mr. Ford and his wife, Betty, to campaign personally to help win support in the five states necessary for ratification of the amendment.

Mr. Ford promised to consider the request, Mrs. Armstrong said. She said Mr. Ford added that he hoped his public stance in favor of ratification "will give it a big forward thrust."

## At Bicentennial Fete On Philadelphia Mall

By Carroll Kilpatrick

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (WP). —President Ford promised here Friday night that the American people working together will conquer inflation as surely as the Founding Fathers overcame obstacles to independence 200 years ago.

Calling double-digit inflation "the cruelest kind of taxation without representation," the President said, "We will not hang separately nor will we fail divided."

"We are going after the public enemy of inflation in 1974 and we will lick him before July 4, 1976," Mr. Ford said at the 200th anniversary of the First Continental Congress.

The President came here for the opening celebration of the bicentennial that will culminate in nationwide celebrations two years from now.

## Open-Air Banquet

He spoke at an open-air dinner on the Independence Mall along with governors and legislative leaders from the 13 original colonies that began the fight for independence in Carpenter's Hall here.

"I have decided to make the first priority of my month-old administration an all-out war against inflation," the President declared.

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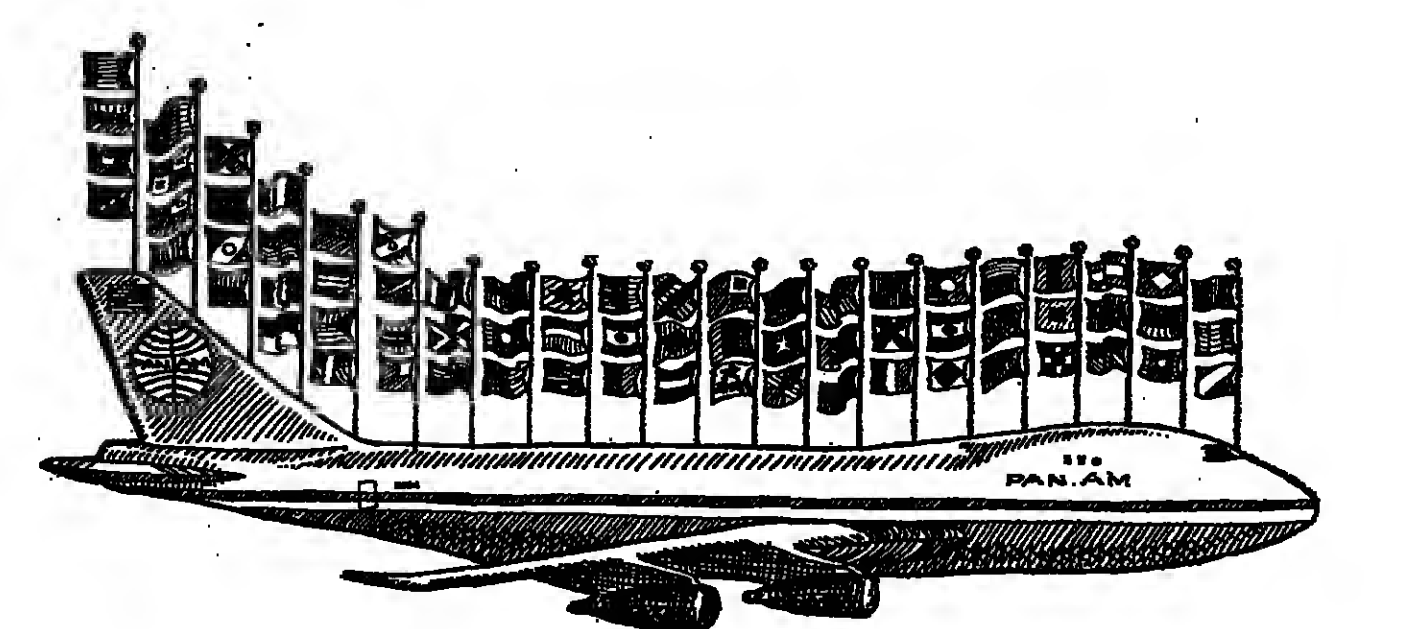
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## Obituaries

## Otto Kruger, 89, Versatile Character Actor

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP)—Otto Kruger, a veteran character actor, died Friday, on his 89th birthday, after a career that included more than 100 films, starring roles on Broadway and guest parts on television.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Kruger became a Broadway leading man in the 1920s and soon became one of Hollywood's most versatile actors. His film career got a big boost with the advent of talking pictures, which showed off his polished diction.

He once complained that his career went in cycles.

"For a while I played sad husbands. Then I got nothing but lawyers," he recalled. "Then I was a doctor, and during the war I specialized in Nazis. Later I've been playing sugar daddies."

Mr. Kruger was educated at the University of Michigan and Columbia University, then worked as piano tuner, cowboy and merchant seaman before turning to an acting career.

Among his movie credits were "Sex and the Single Girl," "High Noon," "Magnificent Obsession," "The Wonderful World of the



1946 UPI photo.  
Otto Kruger

Brothers Grimm, "Treasure Island" and "Duel in the Sun."

## Edward Danforth Jr.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 8 (AP)—Edward Courtney Bullock Danforth Jr., 80, the World War I captain credited with converting Sgt. Alvin York from conscientious objector to heroic doughboy, died yesterday.

Mr. Danforth, a native of Augusta, Ga., enlisted as a private in 1915 in the 1st Georgia Infantry. He became a captain in 1917 and commanded a company of the 328th Infantry, 8th Division.

York, a Tennessean assigned to Capt. Danforth's unit, had originally claimed conscientious objector status out of a belief that killing was wrong. Capt. Danforth is credited with persuading him that fighting in this case was justified.

York went on to win the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in action against the German Army. He became one of the war's most celebrated heroes and a Hollywood movie was made about his exploits. York died in 1964. Capt. Danforth himself was cited for "exceptional gallantry" during the fighting in France.

## James G. Swinnerton

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT)—James Guilford Swinnerton, 98, originator of one of the country's earliest newspaper comic strips, who in later life turned to serious painting, died Thursday.

Mr. Swinnerton was the creator of the cartoon strips "Little Jim-

my" and "The Canyon Kiddies," which depicted the adventures of Navajo and Hopi Indian youngsters in their desert homeland.

## Frank W. Burton

BOSTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Frank W. Burton, 96, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the Boston Herald, died Friday.

In 1923, as managing editor, Mr. Burton wrote a nine-paragraph editorial entitled "Who Made Coolidge," which earned him the Pulitzer.

## Olga Baklanova

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Olga Baklanova, long a celebrated actress in Moscow and afterward prominent in American films, died yesterday in a Swiss nursing home. She was believed to be in her early 70s.

In Russia, she scored great success with her Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," in Suruguchev's "Antum Violina" and many other comedies and dramas. She also appeared in some early Russian movies with Eugene Vakhtangov.

In 1925, she accompanied the Moscow Art Musical Studio on an American tour. Her performance in "Carmenita and the Soldier," a new version of the Bizet opera "Carmen," brought her high praise from American critics. Ashton Stevens compared the subtle quality of her acting to that of Duse. In Los Angeles, she was showered with film offers and decided to remain in the United States.

On the screen she appeared in "Docks of New York," "Man Who Laughs," "Street of Sin," "Forgotten Faces," "The Wolf of Wall Street" and in Tod Browning's "Freaks," still to be seen in the art houses.



Olga Baklanova



United Press International  
UNHARMED—Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez, father-in-law of Mexican President, at his Guadalajara home after being released by his abductors on Saturday.

## Mexican Abductors Release Father-in-Law of President

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Sept. 8 (AP)—Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez, father-in-law of Mexican President Luis Echeverria, was released unharmed last night by terrorists who kidnapped him 10 days earlier.

"He is alive and well," his son, Ruben Zuno, told newsmen outside the family home where the 82-year-old leftist and former governor of Jalisco State is recuperating.

Mr. Zuno said that his father was released on a Guadalajara street. Witnesses said that a Volkswagen car stopped, let the elderly Zuno out and sped off. A traffic policeman recognized him and called for a car to take him home.

It was not immediately clear why the kidnappers had freed

him, but his son declared, "We made no deals with the kidnappers at all. He was just set free."

President Echeverria has maintained a policy of refusing to negotiate with kidnappers. Police Friday reportedly arrested nine persons in connection with the abduction.

Leftist guerrillas, proclaiming themselves to be members of the People's Revolutionary Armed Front, abducted Mr. Zuno from a Guadalajara street corner and demanded \$1.8 million and the release of a number of leftist prisoners in return for his safety.

The son said his father was in good physical condition but quite hungry. "The first thing he did was go into the kitchen and ask for something to eat. . . . He said he had not eaten today," he told newsmen.

The release occurred shortly after his daughter, Maria Ester Zuno de Echeverria, listened to a tape recording released by the guerrillas, and declared: "The voice is definitely that of my father's."

The tape, along with a communiqué and a photograph of Mr. Zuno, were delivered Friday to a Mexico City newspaper.

The photograph enclosed with the tape showed the balding, frail victim standing beside a sign with crossed machine guns.

"Magnificent Way" The man on the tape praised his abductors and predicted they will eventually rule Mexico. He claimed he had been treated in "a magnificent way" during his captivity.

Asked if he believed the revolutionaries would take over the country, the man purported to be Mr. Zuno replied: "Of course they will." He also attacked "Yankee" imperialism, capitalist bankers and the Roman Catholic Church for blocking progress in Mexico.

The communiqué said Mr. Zuno was kidnapped despite his militant leftist background because he is member of the "exploiting class in power."

## France Reveals Plan To Cut Fuel Oil Use

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano Friday announced a rationing plan aimed at cutting domestic fuel oil consumption by 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Under the measures, heating oil deliveries will be cut and most consumers will be required to heat their homes to no more than 20 degrees Centigrade.

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## U.S. Aides Are Said to Clash on Oil Price

By Edward Cowan  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT)—Under orders from Treasury Secretary William Simon and Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, federal officials have begun devising a plan to phase out crude-oil price controls by February.

The plan figures importantly in a backstage power struggle among Mr. Simon, Mr. Morton and Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill.

Mr. Simon believes that an integral part of the plan will help to make it politically palatable to Congress. The part calls for enactment of the windfall profits tax on oil producers, a levy first proposed by the White House in December.

An approach drafted last week and reliably reported by Treasury officials to be preferred by Mr. Simon, who is chairman of the cabinet-level Energy Committee, would let oil now controlled at \$5.25 a barrel rise in four monthly jumps of \$1.25 each to \$10.25. That is approximately the going price for uncontrolled domestic oil, which accounts for roughly 40 per cent of the daily production of nine million barrels.

5 Cents a Gallon  
The cost to consumers, according to a planner, would be \$10.4 billion a year, or roughly 5 cents a gallon at the gasoline pump. The planner said that the increase would add only four-tenths of 1 per cent to the consumer price index.

On paper, the windfall tax, if enacted, would take \$4 billion to \$5 billion from producers in the first year, and lesser amounts thereafter. But the House Ways and Means Committee had added a provision to a tax bill that would virtually nullify the tax by making it impossible to producers that reinvest in exploration and development an amount equal to the tax. This "plowback" provision would reduce the total additional tax on oil companies to \$670 million in the first year.

There appears to be no possibility that the tax will be enacted this year. Even if Congress has a post-election session, there is slight likelihood of passage. Tax proposals affecting the oil industry, which include a phase-out of the depletion allowance by 1979, have been added to a wide-ranging tax bill that contains dozens of controversial features.

The plan to phase out petroleum price controls and an alternative plan to end them all at once were drafted following an Energy Committee meeting at the Treasury Department Wednesday.

According to sources from three agencies, Mr. Morton was vociferous in arguing for decontrol. "Morton really carried the ball," a participant in the meeting reported, "and Simon was leading Morton."

Indeed, Mr. Morton's enthusiasm was such that he neglected to mention a price increase to \$6.75 a barrel discussed in a paper distributed to the committee by the new assistant secretary of the interior for resources, Jack Carlson.

Some officials at the committee meeting had heard an authoritative report that in the Oval Office on Aug. 23, Mr. Morton

had said to Mr. Simon in front of President Ford that he, Mr. Morton, would like to head the Energy Committee. Sources close to Mr. Morton say he remains unhappy over Mr. Simon's emergence last winter as the administration's senior energy spokesman.

Mr. Sawhill disagreed with Mr. Simon and Mr. Morton about the need for decontrol now, and will not advocate it. He prefers, and Mr. Simon dislikes, a proposal that the Federal Energy Administration has made to give independent refiners "entitlements" to \$5.25 oil that will lower their costs.

## U.S. Is Said to Halt Ship Of Uranium Fuel to New

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT)—The United States has stopped delivery of uranium fuel to India until the Indian government clarifies its policy on nuclear tests, Atomic Energy Commission officials disclosed yesterday.

The U.S. action—the first time that the United States as a matter of policy has stopped shipment of atomic fuel to a foreign country—was in response to India's detonation of what it described as a "peaceful nuclear explosion" in May.

(Diry Lee Ray, the chairman of the AEC, said on Friday that the agency is continuing the shipment of uranium fuel to India, the Associated Press reported. The AEC has not stopped any shipment of uranium fuel to India," Mrs. Ray said.)

India obtained the plutonium for the atomic device from a relatively small research reactor supplied by Canada, a step that the Canadian government protested was in violation of a 1971 agreement between the two countries. As a result of the Canadian experience, the AEC is seeking to strengthen its controls to prevent a similar diversion of atomic assistance from the United States into nuclear test explosions.

U.S. officials have repeatedly emphasized to the Indian government that the United States regards "peaceful" and "military" nuclear devices as technically indistinguishable.

The Indian government has argued that its atomic explosives are limited to peaceful purposes, such as earth excavation, and it has contended that it, therefore, had not violated an agreement with Canada in using plutonium produced in the reactor for an atomic explosion.

The United States is seeking commitments from New Delhi that plutonium produced in atomic power plants supplied by the United States will not be used for any type of nuclear explosion. Thus far, according to officials of the AEC, India has declined to provide such commitments.

The enriched uranium fuel on which the United States has reportedly stopped shipment had been ordered to reload a 360-megawatt atomic power plant near Bombay that was built with U.S. technical and financial assistance in the 1960s. Under a 1963 agreement with India, the United

Treasury officials in front of President Ford that he, Mr. Morton, would like to head the Energy Committee. Sources close to Mr. Morton say he remains unhappy over Mr. Simon's emergence last winter as the administration's senior energy spokesman.

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(Diry Lee Ray, the chairman of the AEC, said on Friday that the agency is continuing the shipment of uranium fuel to India, the Associated Press reported. The AEC has not stopped any shipment of uranium fuel to India," Mrs. Ray said.)

India obtained the plutonium for the atomic device from a relatively small research reactor supplied by Canada, a step that the Canadian government protested was in violation of a 1971 agreement between the two countries. As a result of the Canadian experience, the AEC is seeking to strengthen its controls to prevent a similar diversion of atomic assistance from the United States into nuclear test explosions.

U.S. officials have repeatedly emphasized to the Indian government that the United States regards "peaceful" and "military" nuclear devices as technically indistinguishable.

The Indian government has argued that its atomic explosives are limited to peaceful purposes, such as earth excavation, and it has contended that it, therefore, had not violated an agreement with Canada in using plutonium produced in the reactor for an atomic explosion.

The United States is seeking commitments from New Delhi that plutonium produced in atomic power plants supplied by the United States will not be used for any type of nuclear explosion. Thus far, according to officials of the AEC, India has declined to provide such commitments.

The enriched uranium fuel on which the United States has reportedly stopped shipment had been ordered to reload a 360-megawatt atomic power plant near Bombay that was built with U.S. technical and financial assistance in the 1960s. Under a 1963 agreement with India, the United

## India Cle State Stat For Sikki

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The Indian Parliament small mountain kingdom an associate it yesterday over the its ruler.

The upper house a vote of 171 to 8, national amendment Himalayan realm tw Parliament and mak of Indian national p Prime Minister Ind pushed the amendment the lower house on by a 310-to-7 vote. I to President. Faru Ahmed for routine say

The amendment remote kingdom of habitants an assoc state. Critics of the Pri charged that her mov to annexation of the 22 mile state, which is India, Nepal and Tibet.

The parliamentar cided with a call to national Assembly ouster of the Chogyal Falden Th gyal, 51, because of to the Indian plans to the assembly. The gik elected representative a revolt last year, to agreed to the establ the assembly, which in April. It has taken Chogyal's absolute reduced him to a figu assembly also has copy the Indian absorption.

The Chogyal last press releases and Gandhi twice to move. He had plann here to press his case sonally but cut above slayed in Calcutta. Gandhi reportedly she would refuse to he leave Sikkim, th he refused to abdicat to return this week to the Sikkimese capital.

Indian Foreign Min Singh told the upper Parliament that the fears that Sikkim identity because of the tion were unjustified. Today, the Chogyal ed Mrs. Gandhi and M from Calcutta and pl them to block the move ed for permission to I plead his case here.

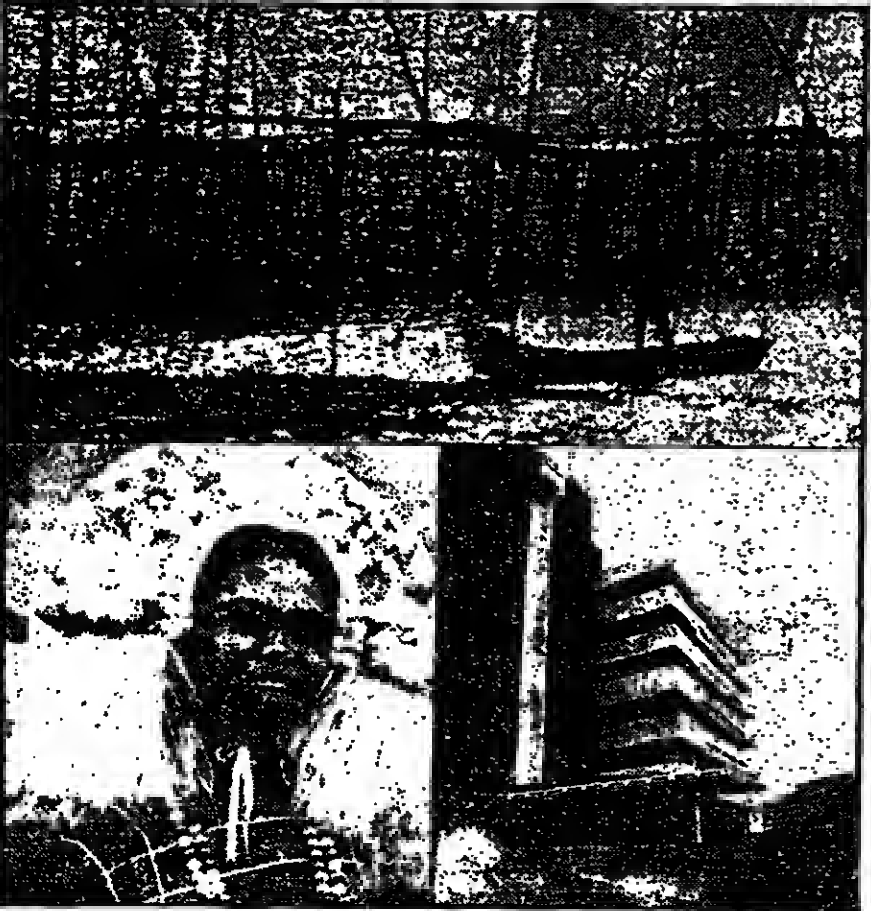
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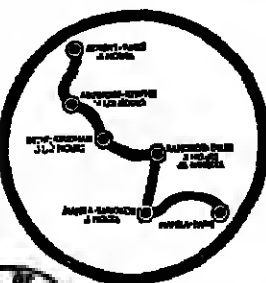
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## News Analysis

Major Disruptions Expected  
in China at the Death of Chou

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, Sept. 8.—China's complex internal and external problems have been reduced to simple but overwhelming questions—the state of health of one man, 76-year-old Premier Chou En-lai.

All else, including the state of the 80-year-old Chairman of the Central Military Commission, Tse-tung, is secondary. If Chou dies soon, the prospect of major internal disruption, accompanied by serious dislocation of Peking's foreign relations, because the Premier has just been hospitalized for the second time in 1 1/2 months, concerns a new reached a high point. By apparently overstating the gravity of Vice-Premier Teng's remarks on Mr. Chou's health, U.S. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., has forced the world to consider the consequences of Mr. Chou's death.

Chou has been preparing for his death for some time. He has had his illness to thwart his enemies and to make orderly retreat from his responsibilities. Unlike his superior, Mr. Mao, Chou will not think about a successor. The Premier has been coming Vice-Premier Teng to succeed him, a year and a half ago, he snatched Mr. Teng from oblivion to which the "cultural revolution" (1966-69) had assigned him. At the beginning

of 1974, Mr. Teng was reappointed to the powerful Political Bureau of the Communist party.

Mr. Chou's death will confront 70-year-old Mr. Teng with enormous problems.

Mr. Mao is no longer the determining factor in the Chinese power equation, except insofar as actions are taken in his name. But Mr. Teng's first problem will be reaching an accommodation with Mr. Mao. Doing so will be difficult because Mr. Mao is resentful of Mr. Teng's previous behavior toward him, but it will not be impossible.

Leftist Enemies of Chou

Mr. Teng also will have to deal with the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the small group that actually runs day-to-day affairs. It is loaded with leftist enemies of Mr. Chou. Unless Mr. Teng secures the immediate backing of the generals of the army, he will not be able to assume Mr. Chou's full powers.

Mr. Teng's chances of winning the military's support are good, however, for two reasons: his old associations with so many key generals and the fact that they will need him very badly to preserve order.

In any event, the upper levels of the Communist party will be shaken by bitter contention. Although they lack any real power base in the administration or the army, the leftists will not lightly surrender their formal positions within the Political Bureau.

Mr. Teng will also be handicapped because he has aroused personal antipathy in many of his colleagues by his abrasive manner and his uncoordinated ambition. He is, further, distrusted because of his past opportunism.

China will lack any figure capable of filling the crucial role that Mr. Chou has played for almost 50 years. No individual will command even minimal trust from most rival factions. There will, therefore, be no truly effective go-between to reconcile factional conflicts for the benefit of the nation. Certainly no one else possesses the enormous personal prestige that Mr. Chou has brought to that function.

Initially, at least, Mr. Chou's passing is likely to have deleterious effects on China's relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union.

The American connection was the crown of Mr. Chou's career, and the personal element is strong in the relationship. However, Sino-American relations should resume their normal state after a reasonably brief period of time. The two countries are linked by common interests and mutual dangers which transcend personalities.

The Russians, who will lack any major Chinese figure with whom they can negotiate with confidence, may initially welcome the disorder caused by Mr. Chou's passing as giving them opportunities to improve their position. After a fairly brief period of time, they are likely to find that they are worse off than they were before.

Illness 'More Serious'

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Mr. Teng told Japanese visitors yesterday that the illness of Mr. Chou has become "a little more serious," the Asahi Shimbun newspaper said in a dispatch from Peking today.

The paper said Mr. Teng made the remark during a meeting with Nagamori Koyama, head of an eight-man delegation of members of the Japanese Diet (parliament) now visiting Peking. Mr. Koyama quoted Mr. Teng as saying: "Compared to the stage it was in a little while ago, his (Mr. Chou's) illness has become a little more serious."



SAVED—A helicopter from the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal lowers a rescuer to a life raft holding four survivors from a coastal ship that sank in the English Channel during a gale early Saturday. The men were later taken aboard the helicopter and then carried safely to the aircraft carrier.

## Brezhnev Is Optimistic on Soviet Harvest

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev disclosed yesterday that the Soviet Union expects "not a bad harvest" this year despite an "unfavorable" situation in parts of Siberia and Kazakhstan in the eastern part of the country.

While Mr. Brezhnev noted that agricultural prospects differed from region to region, he indicated that the Soviet Union would be able to meet its goal this year of 205.8 million tons of grain.

The figure is considerably less than last year's bumper crop of 223.5 million tons but, if met, it would still be the second largest harvest in Soviet history. Western agriculture specialists here have already said that they expect the harvest to exceed 200 million tons.

Mr. Brezhnev also touched upon progress in some other aspects of the Soviet economy, reporting that industrial output for the first eight months of this year had risen 3.1 per cent over the corresponding period in 1973.

Party Congress

In his remarks, Mr. Brezhnev referred to a forthcoming 25th Communist party congress but provided no date or other details. The congress is expected to be held next year. The 24th party congress was held in 1971.

Mr. Brezhnev delivered his speech at a ceremony in the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, where he presented the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to the city in recognition of its "mass heroism, courage and staunchness" in fighting the Germans 30 years ago.

Reports in the Soviet press earlier this month said that 75 per cent of the grain crop, excluding corn, had already been

Spain Shuts Door  
To British Tour  
Firm for 'Debts'

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—A big British travel firm has been banned by Spanish authorities because of alleged financial problems.

The Spanish Tourist Office here said Friday that Britons on vacations organized by Apal Travel, Ltd., would not be accepted in hotels because of "outstanding debts" run up by the firm, which is one of the top 20 tour operators in Britain.

The trouble apparently stemmed from the collapse in July of the Israel-British Bank in London. A £140,000 (\$336,000) bond which Apal, in common with all British travel firms, has to deposit as a guarantee that bills will be paid was held by the bank.

Apal currently has about 1,000 clients in Spain, with another 1,000 scheduled to arrive there soon.

Another British travel group specializing in tours in Italy, Spain and Portugal, has collapsed and a receiver has been appointed. It was announced here yesterday. Reuters reported. The Discovering group, a London-based company, said it had saved 12,000 vacations in the three countries through a rescue operation.

Last month, two British travel firms, the giant Court Line company and the smaller Tabbarer Agency, collapsed.

Moscow Said to Hold  
6 Jews After Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Police today arrested six Soviet Jewish activists who demonstrated outside Moscow City Hall, a Jewish source said.

The Jews were held for 30 minutes after unfurling signs saying "Freedom for the Prisoners of Zion" and other slogans. They were taken inside a nearby building off Gorky Street, the source said.

Foreign Lines' Flights  
Resumed at Lisbon

LISBON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Operations of foreign airlines resumed at Lisbon's airport yesterday when ground crews called off a day-old strike over a new labor contract.

Labor Minister Jose da Costa Martins intervened to persuade the 600 striking airline employees to go back to work pending negotiations with the 17 foreign airlines.

## Leftist Wing of Peronists

## Argentine Guerrillas Begin 'War' on Regime

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8 (AP).—The leftist Montonero guerrillas said on Friday that they will fight the government of President Isabel Peron. They said they will resort to arson, assassinations, sabotage and bombings.

Mario Firmenich, 28, the leader of the guerrillas, claimed in a clandestine news conference that the terrorist campaign had begun with the murder of two policemen, the blowing up of a French-owned auto showroom, the kidnapping of a steel-mill executive and a raid on a police station.

The Montonero "War Communiqué No. 1" also was read to newsmen in other Argentine cities on Friday. The statement also was signed by the main Peronist youth organization and its adjuncts.

Yesterday, Mrs. Peron met urgently with Interior Minister Alberto Rosendo and three top military commanders to plan strategy after the threat to her 10-week-old government.

Reactor's Son Killed

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded yesterday in the apartment of the leftist reactor of Buenos Aires University, Raul Laguzzi. It killed his 4-month-old son, Pablo, and seriously wounded the reactor and his wife.

Police attributed the blast to rightist groups who were angered by Mr. Laguzzi's move to allow leftist students to control access to the university's 10 departments and hold classes without supervision for the last three weeks.

The students fear the government plans to close the university. In Friday's news conference the guerrillas accused Mrs. Peron of rightist sympathies and of "harboring imperialism."

The guerrillas—the armed van-

guard of the leftist Peronist Youth Movement—which claims 250,000 members—pledged a popular war "until the government ends 'all forms of repression.'"

Demands Made

They called upon Mrs. Peron to free political prisoners; restore freedom of expression; lift bans on reforms, mass demonstrations and the national labor movement; and abolish the "social pact" system of wage and price controls.

At Buenos Aires University, a student assembly chanted Montonero slogans as the announcement was read. Striking auto, newspaper and steel-mill workers were at the session. In Mendoza, 660 miles west of here, a Montonero leader declared, "Our policy is now bullets and bombs."

The guerrillas had actively engaged in the drive that brought Juan Peron back to power in October, 1973, after an 18-year exile. Mr. Peron died in July.

After Mr. Peron's return, Montonero leaders said they had abandoned violence and had returned to legitimate political activity.

But friction rapidly developed between left-wing and right-wing groups of the wide-ranging Peronist movement. Mr. Firmenich said the guerrillas had decided to go underground again because of aggressions by police and para-police groups against the people's forces.

The final break between the militant Peronist left and Mrs. Peron's government apparently was signaled by an article in a leftist magazine, *La Causa Peronista*, last week. The article described in detail the 1970 assassination of former President Pedro Aramburu. It was signed by Mr. Firmenich and another Montonero, both of whom were convicted of the killing and later granted amnesty.

On Friday, Mrs. Peron ordered *La Causa Peronista* closed, charging it with consistently seeking to undermine Argentine unity. The magazine, the last remaining organ of the Peronist left, was the seventh publication to be shut in a year. A newspaper, *Noticias*, which was considered close to the Montoneros, was banned two weeks ago.

## Heath Goes to U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Edward Heath, leader of Britain's Conservative party left today on a short visit to the United States and talks with President Ford.

Battle Erupts  
Near Que Son  
in S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Fierce fighting has erupted again near South Vietnam's north-central coast as government forces tried to secure areas close to Que Son after a Communist campaign near there last month.

The Saigon command reported today that the new fighting was reported about one mile from Que Son, 25 miles south of the coastal city of Danang.

The command said 60 Communist troops were killed in clashes Friday night and yesterday. Government losses were given as three killed and 20 wounded.

Government forces were also on the move 25 miles northeast of Que Son.

In Cambodia, government troops killed 22 Communist rebels in a battle Friday seven miles east of Takeo provincial capital, 15 miles south of Phnom Penh, Cambodian high command said.

Oil Search Attacked

SAIGON, Sept. 8 (AP).—The Viet Cong charged yesterday that U.S. explorations off South Vietnam's coast were "illegal acts against the Vietnamese people."

Col. Vo Dong Giang, deputy chief of the Viet Cong military mission here, told a weekly news conference that oil and other national resources belonged to the Vietnamese people and at the Saigon administration did no "capacity" to represent Vietnamese people in using these resources.

Col. Giang said the Provisional Revolutionary Government has made clear its attitude in this mission and will take "necessary" and "appropriate actions" the appropriate and necessary.



PLENTY OF PASTA—Mrs. Adriana Scuderi leaves a store in Rome with an armload of pasta bought only today after the government raised the price on Friday. The staple, which had disappeared because of hoarding by grocers and housewives, quickly returned.

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Canada (air).....	153.00	76.50	38.25	Liberia (air).....	182.00	91.00	45.50
Casablanca (air).....	470.00	235.00	117.50	Lithuania (air).....	140.00	70.00	35.00
China (air).....	224.00	112.00	56.00	Luxembourg.....	3,430.00	1,715.00	857.50
Cyprus (air).....	87.00	43.50	21.75	Madagascar.....	139.00	69.50	34.75
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As you see, it takes over twice the raw material to build a big car and nearly twice the energy to operate it.

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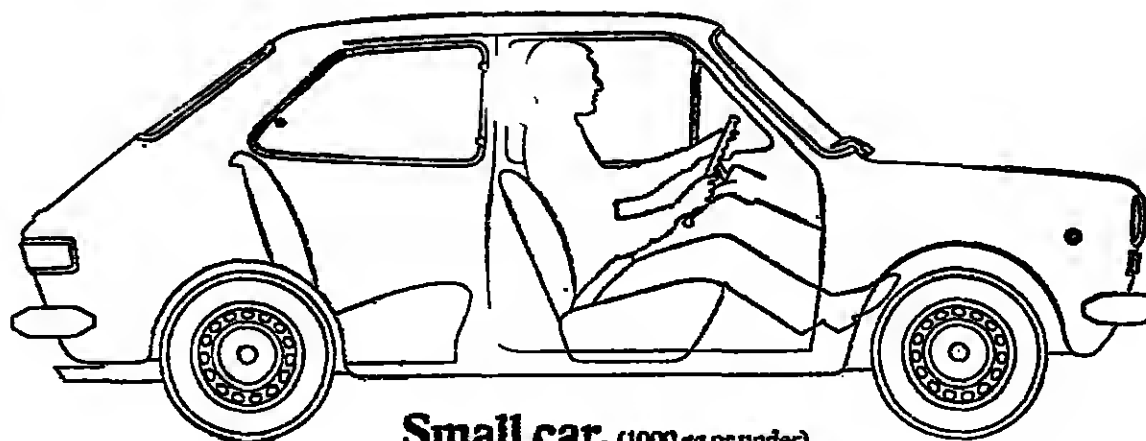
More than twice as much as the smaller car.

#### What it uses up.

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at  $\frac{2}{3}$  of maximum speed

Raw materials: Steel.....1.334 kg  
Cast Iron.....234  
Light Alloys.....100  
Copper.....12  
Brass and Bronze...15  
Zinc, Tin and Lead  
Alloys.....35  
Rubber.....75

**Total 1.805 kg**



**Small car.** (1000 cc or under)

#### What it does.

It carries 4 people and 365 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

#### What it costs.

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

#### What it uses up.

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at  $\frac{2}{3}$  of maximum speed

Raw materials: Steel......686 kg  
Cast Iron.....75  
Light Alloys.....25  
Copper.....4  
Brass and Bronze...4  
Zinc, Tin and Lead  
Alloys.....12  
Rubber.....32

**Total 845 kg**



## Island Crowded With People

# Hunger Encloses Java's Fruitful Fields

By Joseph Lelyveld

SAWAROJO, Indonesia (NYT). —The name of this hamlet in central Java means "prosperous rice fields," and a glance at the lush landscape is enough to show that hunger should not occur here.

The irrigated paddies are vivid shades of green as the grain ripens in the sun; ducks cruise the irrigation canals; fruit trees grow everywhere, offering a seemingly endless supply of plantain, mango, papaya, and more exotic fruits with names like belimbing, jambu and nangka, whose textures and tastes seem beyond the imaginations of denizens of the temperate zone.

If hunger is rarely spoken about here, it is only because the Javanese—a people of elaborate politeness and reserve—regard it as unseemly to speak bluntly about their most urgent needs. It soon becomes obvious that most of Sawarajo lives on the edge of hunger.

### Half an Acre

The fecundity of Java extends to its people, and, although it has been said for decades that the saturation point surely had been reached, the population has continued to rise. Now there are about 80 million persons living in an area only slightly larger than the state of New York. In rural Pemalang County, where the hamlet is situated, the density is about 2,500 persons a square mile. If the United States had that density, its population would exceed that of the world.



A contemplative Buddha sits in the Temple of Borobondour in the center of Java.

In Sawarajo 430 households—about 2,000 persons—live on 673 acres, a little more than a square mile. Of the households, 294 farm less than half an acre and 78 are classified as landless.

Consider the case of Mr. Kayin—Indonesians typically have one name—whose holding, like that of 184 other peasants in the hamlet, is one-fifth of an acre. It is really a patch of garden rather than a farm, and because it is so small, Mr. Kayin is able to lavish

loving attention on every seedling, and check daily for weeds, insects, and rats that might threaten his tiny harvest.

By careful cultivation, he can reap nearly 500 pounds of rice in a good season—barely enough to sustain himself, his wife and their two surviving children. Three other children died: in Java, one-quarter of all deaths are children under a year old.

How hurriedly the land sustains the family can be seen in Mr. Kayin as he trudges barefoot through the fields. At about 45—he is unsure of his exact age—he is gaunt rather than wiry, not middle-aged, but old.

### A Realist

Mr. Kayin sells only enough rice to buy seeds for the next season and small doses of fertilizer. On his present crop, nine pounds of fertilizer, costing less than \$1 even at a black-market price, was all he thought he could afford.

Because he is a realist, Mr. Kayin accepts the fact that he will never be able to afford the high-yield seeds, insecticide and quantities of fertilizer that have dramatically increased the output and incomes of larger landholders in recent years. All he can hope for is opportunities to work as a day laborer in the larger landowners' fields at the going rate of 50 rupiahs, about 12 cents a day, and meals.

Such work, which he apparently finds no more than 120 days a year, provides his family with its only cash income, nearly all of which goes for cassava, a starchy root that he and other

poor Javanese eat as a supplement or alternative to rice. There is not much nutrition in cassava, but there is bulk. When there is nothing else, it staves off hunger.

Mr. Kayin does not describe himself as desperate. On the contrary, he says that he is better off thanks to a irrigation canal near his field. Built in the period of Dutch colonial rule, the canal had silted up and fallen into disuse, leaving plots of land like Mr. Kayin's dependent on the weather. Now, although his lack of means firmly limits his ability to increase his output, his crops are safe.

The situation of Mr. Wartam, a landless father of two, is much worse. For him, nearly everything depends on his ability to find work, but the very pressure of population makes it a matter of chance. Even at the height of the harvest, there is not enough field work to go around.

### Negative Avoided

The facts of Mr. Wartam's situation emerge only indirectly. Asked whether he finds work every day or whether his family has enough rice, he avoids a negative answer. A man should be able to work every day and feed his family, and Mr. Wartam does not want it to be thought that he does less than a man should.

When he works, he earns 50 rupiahs. He needs 300 to buy what he deems to be an adequate amount of rice for his family. He masks the discrepancy by saying that he goes to market to buy rice whenever he is "feeling good."

That means, it develops, when he has worked for several days consecutively. "Did you work today?" he is asked. "No, not today." "Yesterday?" "Not yesterday?" "This week?" "No."

## New Theory Links Profits, Jobless Rate

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—What may turn out to be one of those rare events—a genuinely new discovery in economics—is attracting attention here.

The discovery has been made by Michael J. Evans, head of Chase Econometrics. Mr. Evans believes he has found the explanation for the puzzling, but bewildering, failure of unemployment to rise much this year in the face of flat or declining production.

According to past relationships with the Gross National Product, the unemployment rate should by now be a little above 6 per cent of the labor force, instead of hovering at 5.3 per cent.

The explanation, surprisingly, lies in corporate profits. Unemployment has not gone up because corporate profits have gone up.

Put another way, unemployment has not gone up because prices have risen faster than wages, which, in turn, explains why profits have increased in this recession instead of declining as they always have in the past. When the "real wage" declines, more labor is employed than would otherwise have been the case.

### Forecast for 1975

Extrapolating his new theory into the future, Mr. Evans foresees a much smaller rise in unemployment in 1975 than other forecasters. This is partly because he expects the economy to recover somewhat next year but mainly because he thinks profits, while lower than now, will continue to be strong.

Specifically, Mr. Evans does not expect the unemployment rate to rise above 5.7 per cent

Like most of Sawarajo's landless, Mr. Wartam lives on state land on the banks of an irrigation canal, the last available property in the hamlet. Irrigation officials allow the landless to grow cassava, bananas and rice in minuscule patches there. It is a personal, extralegal, basically feudal arrangement between the landless and the officials, who periodically call at their huts for a share of whatever rice is grown or, in lieu of that, an informal cash tithe.

### Perut Is Grown

Mr. Martin does not have enough land to cultivate rice, so he feeds his family on a root called perut, which is so much less appealing even than cassava that it is never on the local market. Still, it is all Mr. Wartam has available, and he offers a plate to a foreigner who has come to call. What taste the root has is vaguely rumpled, but it is mostly cellulose and barely digestible; the sensation is that of eating paper.

"Every day there are a couple of families that have nothing to eat," says Mr. Damhuri, another landless laborer who spends most of the year as a sidewalk hawk of food in Jakarta, 200 miles to the west. When there is nothing, the landless say, they borrow from friends. But according to landed persons, it is not the whole story. Not infrequently, they allege, they discover that their cassava plants have been uprooted or their fruit trees stripped.

Mr. Chasmin, a neighbor of Mr. Wartam on the canal bank, does not wait for a job to turn up. When there is no prospect of work—a usual situation—he hikes four miles to a forest and picks enough leaves to form two tightly packed bundles of about 30 pounds each. The next day, he hawks them, six miles to the nearest market, where he sells them for 150 rupiahs, about 35 cents, to traders who use the broad, sturdy leaves for packaging.

### Drifting to Jakarta

The pressure of population can be inferred from such efforts and from the fact that women in the hamlet account for about 60 per cent of its adult population. Men who cannot scratch out a living tend to drift to the towns, usually Jakarta, which has been proclaimed a closed city but is actually growing faster than any other in Asia.

The pressure of numbers is not simply inferred. The hamlet is aware of it as something extraordinary, especially at harvest time, when 300 to 500 persons may show up to cut the rice on a mere two acres.

By Javanese tradition, the harvest is an occasion for sharing; anyone can take part. The work, done by hand with a blade called an aniam, is usually assigned to women and children, who are rewarded with a small fraction of whatever they cut, one-eighth or one-tenth.

Now the numbers looking for work are so great that it is commonplace for persons to be turned away.

In any quarter for the next year and a half. Almost all other forecasts have unemployment rising to at least 6 per cent and many foresee more than that.

In a sense, Mr. Evans' important discovery—assuming that future developments "prove out"—his theory—was possible only because 1974 has been such a crazy year, and he concedes this. In every previous recession, profits have fallen, sometimes very sharply.

If in future recessions profits should follow the familiar pattern, Mr. Evans' discovery may have limited value. That is, it would explain unemployment in 1974 only, a situation which may never recur.

It seems hardly likely that we shall see again a year in which the real Gross National Product and industrial production declined and yet prices rose about 12 per cent, allowing profits to increase.

Nonetheless, the theory is important for the immediate future. Mr. Evans did much technical work in arriving at his conclusion, but he also has a kind of common-sense explanation of the link between profits and unemployment.

"The decision to lay off or fire unneeded workers is usually an unhappy one made only when the decline in profits renders it mandatory to take some aggressive action. As long as profits continue to hold steady or increase, there is less pressure to decrease labor inputs even if demand has temporarily declined."

While new workers are not added in such situations, neither are they subtracted from employment rolls. The change in profits, therefore, is a useful determinant of employment and unemployment because it reflects

## Rush Proved Himself in Bonn

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Kenneth Rush, the newly named American ambassador to Bonn, describes himself as "thrilled and excited" to be undertaking what he feels is "the major ambassadorial challenge" facing the United States today. Although his diplomatic experience consists solely of 2 1/2 years as ambassador to West Germany, during that time Mr. Rush not only was mainly responsible for the four-power accord on Berlin but also was able to help guide U.S.-West German relations through a delicate transition period.

Mr. Rush, 64, began his career in government with the Bonn position after resigning as president of Union Carbide. He had been in a Bonn and, in 1956, while a law professor at Duke, he had as one of his students Richard Nixon. The relationship endured and, when Mr. Nixon became president, he asked Mr. Rush to become ambassador to West Germany. When he took up the post in 1969, the West Germans were prepared for the worst. There were disparaging remarks in the press on Mr. Rush's lack of diplomatic experience and a sense of grievance that the Bonn embassy had been given to an unknown.

### Brandt to Power

To complicate matters, Willy Brandt led his Social Democrats to power and began a policy of seeking friendship with Eastern Europe. "There were fears that Mr. Rush, a conservative Republican, would see this as inimical to American interests and would never be able to develop a working relationship with Mr. Brandt."

But Mr. Brandt confounded all these fears by using his access to Mr. Nixon to convince the former President that it was time to help the West Germans toward reasserting their independence in foreign policy. Mr. Rush was the prime mover in the Washington initial suspicion of Mr. Brandt's outpouring to firm support for the chancellor's overtures to the Communist bloc.

The capstone of Mr. Rush's diplomatic achievement was the four-power Berlin agreement.



Kenneth Rush

described by then Secretary of State William Rogers as one of the Nixon administration's major achievements.

With no previous experience on the Berlin question, Mr. Rush became the unofficial leader of the Western negotiating team and, after 17 months of grueling talks, was able to get an agreement with far more concessions from the Russians than anyone had believed possible.

French Ambassador Jean Sauvagnargues, now Foreign Minister, another member of the negotiating team, praised Mr. Rush as "a big-league talent." Another ambassador said, "The Berlin agreement is Rush's monument. More than anyone else, he's the man who did it."

### Praised by Germans

When Mr. Rush was recalled from the Bonn post to take over the No. 2 position in the Pentagon in 1972, his successful negotiating and his help in bringing about American recognition of West German aspirations brought widespread expressions of praise from Mr. Brandt and his government and thanks for "his services to Germany."

As deputy secretary of defense, Mr. Rush was mainly concerned with the administration of the huge department and took part in many of the decisions on defense contracts. He was reportedly considered

for the top job at the time Mr. Nixon's successor, Jimmy Carter, took office.

At the beginning of Rush moved to the No. 2 position at the State Department, where he was deputy secretary of state. His responsibility has been to day-to-day administration of the department. He John Irwin, who was ambassador to France, last post. Mr. Rush replaces Mr. Irwin.

He served at the State Department until May 19 he was named by Mr. Carter as coordinator of all policy, in effect, chief adviser to the President.

### Policy Modern

Lacking economic credibility, Mr. Rush seemed only ally suited for the job. Apparently, his real aim to moderate policy among the Office of the Secretary and the Budget, Treasury and the Council. Mr. Rush in this post after Mr. resignation until he was ambassador-designate France by President Wednesday. It is no when, after Senate confirmation, he will go to Paris.

Mr. Rush was born in Walla, Wash., on Jan. He grew up in Tennessee, graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1930 and earned a law degree at Yale. After four years with a law firm, he was 1936 as assistant law professor at Duke. That he took an executive at Union Carbide and later became president corporation.

In leaving the corporation for government service, Rush brought with him habits of quiet, careful thought learned in his law career. At the State Department, he worked quietly within the bureaucracy learning how to get things done.

In his post as ambassador, he remarked, "a lawyer all my adult life is always in negotiations, always looking for new situations where to acquire instant life."

## Spanish Sahara: A Coveted War

By Michael Goldsmith

RABAT (AP).—In the moonlike emptiness beyond Tarfaya, 1,000 miles south of Rabat, the desert road lies buried under bugs and dunes. No vehicle has gone that way for months and the Moroccan customs post stands abandoned.

Moroccan tank and artillery units fresh from the Golan Heights are camped along the dead-end road that once led into the Spanish Sahara, a wilderness half the size of Texas.

On the far side of the sand dunes the Spanish flag flies over a military outpost supplied by helicopter. The Moroccan desert troops could probably overrun the outpost in a few minutes, but Morocco would then face what a diplomat called Spain's "overwhelming military superiority" in the area.

Thus far, the dispute over the

Spanish Sahara has remained a war of words and no clashes or border incidents have been reported. While the United States and other Western countries are counseling Morocco's King Hassan II to keep his cool, Morocco's two Arab neighbors, Algeria and Mauritania, are making it more and more difficult for him to avoid military action.

Mauritania, far from backing the Moroccan claim, regards the Spanish Sahara as its own. Algeria says it has no territorial claim but wants the barren territory to become independent—presumably under Algerian guidance.

A source close to King Hassan said Morocco "cannot remain inactive while Algeria and Mauritania undermine the Moroccan position and Spain plans a 'referendum' among the illiterate, nomadic inhabitants."

As a result, Morocco's armed forces are on a virtual war footing. Reservists are being called up and military convoys can be seen carrying men and material southward. Civilian hospitals in Rabat and Casablanca have been ordered to hand supplies of plasma to the military to be stored in the south.

Col. Ahmed Dlimi, King Hassan's closest military adviser and the head of Morocco's internal security, has been placed in command of the buildup and has set up his headquarters in the Atlantic coast resort of Agadir.

For more than half a century, the Spanish Sahara was one of the forgotten corners of Africa, a trackless wasteland allocated to Spain "because no one else wanted to bother with it," a Spanish diplomat said.

Now, a flat strip of the desert known as Bon Kras is known to hold deposits of at least three

billion tons of phosphates of the world's richest nations of the fertilizer.

The discovery has old argument among countries over who should control the territory.

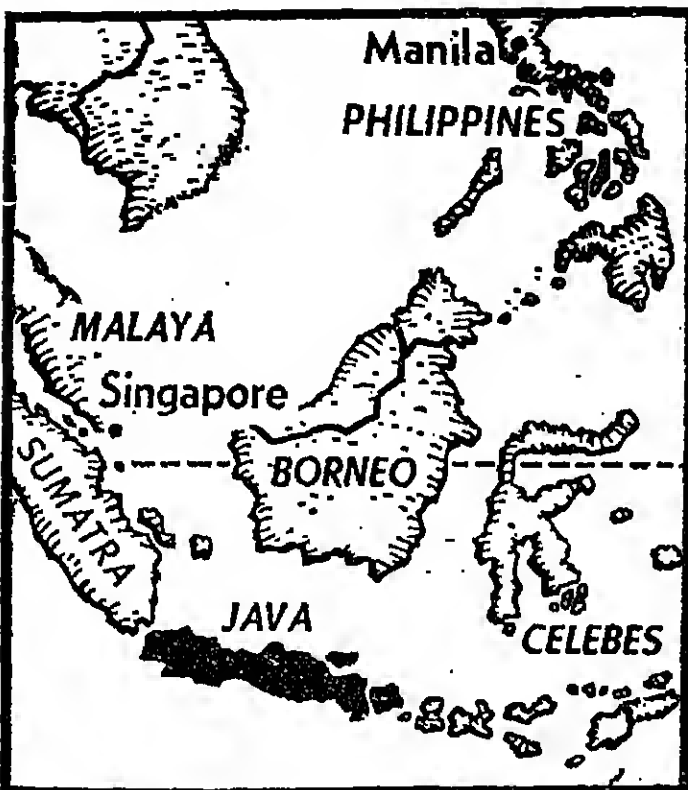
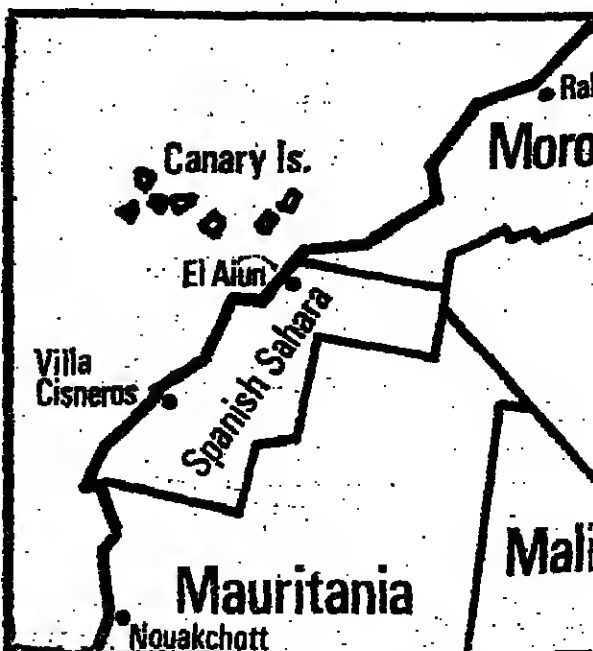
According to the 1960 census, the territory 60,000 inhabitants, and the famed "blue" and after the traditional, nomads accustomed to 40 years of roaming the desert region where Mauritania, Algeria and Spanish Sahara now meet.

King Hassan has "liberated" what he Moroccan Sahara.

"Morocco without it like a body without a head," he declared in a column front-page bar. King Hassan's car fanned up a wave of fervor in Morocco at first time since he was throne in 1961, has shades of political as well as the native an behind the King. As King Hassan's rule, he by three coup attempts seems threatened.

Spanish officials say no desire to keep against the wishes of inhabitants. If the 11 countries involved in would only get together and agree on a solution, Spain would accept it.

But the leaders of countries, King Hassan, Houari Boumedienne, a Tunisian Mokhtar Omh have met three times and failed even to an agreement.



## Scientists Work on 'Superplant' in Mexico

By Boyce Rensberger

EL BATAN, Mexico (NYT).—Plant breeders here long dreamed of combining the most desirable characteristics from a variety of agricultural crops into a single "superplant" that could resist insects, survive droughts and still produce large yields of highly nutritious food.

Until recently, the biological forces that prevent one species from mating with another—barriers without which the present diversity of species could never have evolved as distinct lineages—have prevented this.

Now, however, researchers at the International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center here are developing techniques to overcome some of these barriers. They

have already created strange new kinds of food plants that could be the forerunners of wholly new crops that an expanding population may have to rely upon in the next century.

A hypothetical "superplant" would combine the drought tolerance and disease resistance of barley, the self-fertilizing root system of the soybean and the high yield and food value of wheat.

Because such plant species are not closely related, conventional hybridizing methods do not work. The scientists have found, however, that injections of the same drugs used to combat rejection of transplanted animal organs make it possible to overcome the biological barriers.

Although the research is still in a very early stage, the usefulness of the technique has already been demonstrated. If further experiments uphold the promise, the center's scientists say the method, called wide crossing, could be of major significance in further increasing food production 20 to 30 years from now.

By that time, it is expected, additional yields to be gained from further plant breeding within existing species will have been exhausted.

"Some people consider this work too futuristic," said Dr. Armando Campos, who is conducting the research at CIMMYT, the acronym from the center's name in Spanish, Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo.

### 'Must Start Now'

"It is futuristic," Mr. Campos added, "if there's a payoff, many years. But I know this: Many, many years from now we are going to need to increase our food production still more. We must start now if we are going to be ready then."

The conventional way to cross two varieties of the same species is to remove the male organs from the normally bisexual flowers of the plant, thus preventing pollination of the variety by itself, and to dust pollen from an-

other variety over the remaining female organs.

If the two varieties are of differing species, the pollen fails to fertilize the ova within the female organs. The exact nature of the barrier to fertilization is not well understood but one theory is that it might be analogous to the immune mechanism in animals that prevents grafting of foreign tissue onto a host.

Working on this theory, Dr. Lynn Bates of Kansas State University experimented with a number of drugs used to suppress the rejection phenomenon in organ transplants. He injected them into the leaf enclosing a wheat spike for a number of days as the flowers emerged.

### Success Reported

When the female organs were dusted with pollen from a barley plant, the fertilization was successful and an embryonic plant formed to become the germ of the resulting seed.

Working in cooperation with Dr. Bates, Dr. Campos has adapted the techniques for use at CIMMYT and improved the methods for growing the wide-cross seed into an adult plant.

His methods have led to a much higher proportion of surviving wide crosses, not only of wheat with barley but of barley and rye, wheat and rye, wheat and a wild grass, corn and a wild corn-like species that is resistant to drought, and many others.

With the exception of the wheat-rye cross, none of the wide crosses has yet produced a variety immediately useful in agriculture, but Dr. Campos said he believed that further selective breeding might build in other characteristics to make the crosses useful.

Crosses of wheat and rye, combining the high yield of wheat with the wide climatic adaptability and better protein quality of rye, have been made for some years. The resulting hybrid, called "triticale" (a contraction of the genus name of the two species), is now in limited commercial use in Canada and the United States.

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Alcoa 8 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 9 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 14 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 15 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 16 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 17 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	1000 High	Low	Net
Alcoa 8 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 9 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 14 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 15 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 16 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 17 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

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Alcoa 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 14 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
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Alcoa 16 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Alcoa 17 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2



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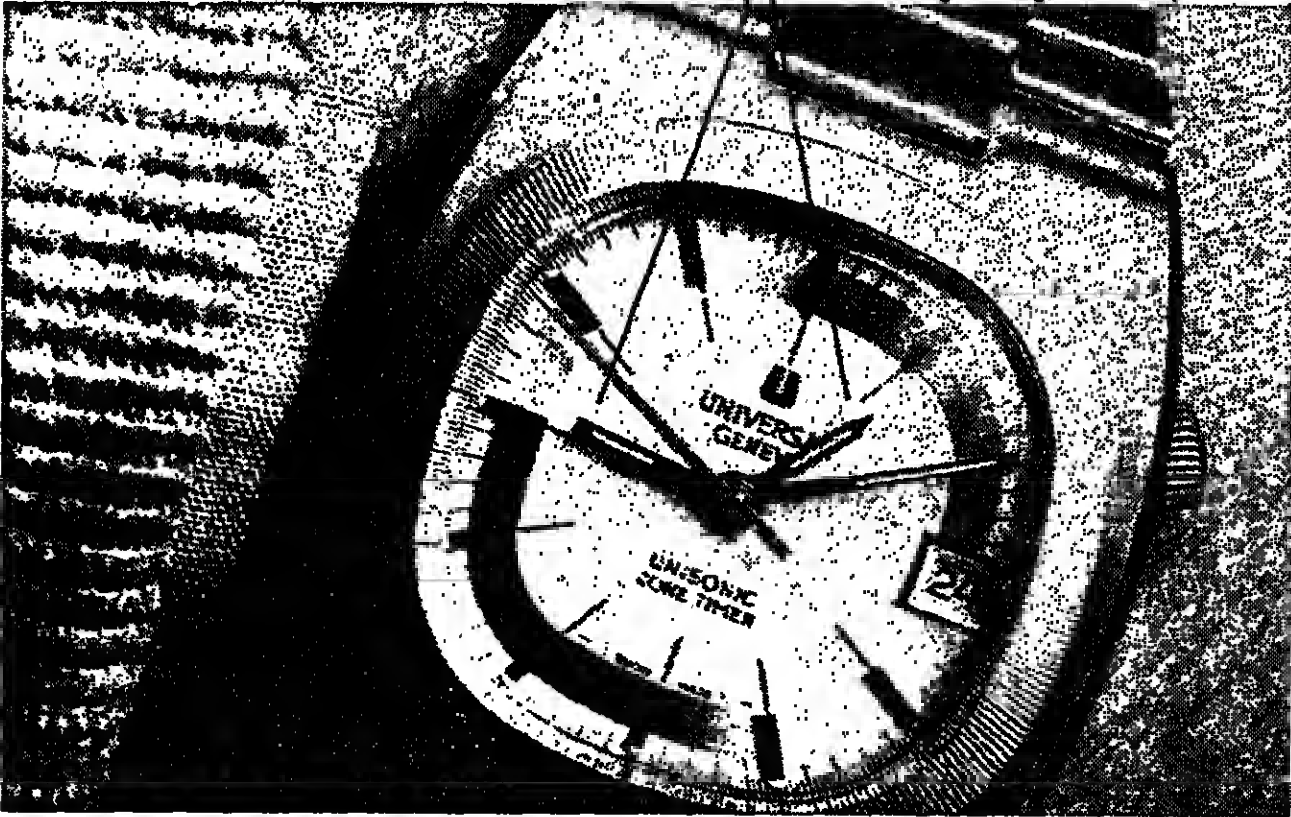
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# Rosewall, Connors Main Final; Evert Wins to Goolagong

ST. HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 8 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors and Ken Rosewall, who first won this event 18 years ago, today met in the final of the U.S. tennis championships to set a match of their Wimbledon-style after Evi Goolagong completed a rain-delayed victory over Chris Evert.

Rosewall defeated Evi Goolagong, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3, in the fifth set of the Wimbledon-style match. Goolagong, a 21-year-old Australian, won the match in a rain-delayed match.

Rosewall, who won the title in 1956 and again in 1970, appeared in trouble when he was dropped the first set to Newcombe, the year's leading money-winner and reigning World Championship Tennis champion.

Rosewall broke for a 4-2 lead in the fourth set and never let go, Newcombe netting an easy forehand volley on match point.

The crowd came early in the hope Chris would give them their money's worth and she did not fail.

Chris broke Evi in the 10th and 12th games, then came from 1-3 to take the tie-break, 5-3, and square the match.

"But I was too casual at the start of the third set and let it get away from me," said Chris, who found herself down 5-0.

She played well all the while and she regained form of her first set against Evi, who won the match in a rain-delayed match.

Both Evi and Rosewall, who have won 10 titles in the Wimbledon-style match, are expected to play in the final of the U.S. tennis championships.

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But Tanner, who upset the Nastase and Stan Smith en route to the semifinals, refused to give up, even when he was broken in the fifth game of the third set.

He fought until the end, Connors clinching the match when Rosewall loomed a lob over the baseline.

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IN A TANGLE—Boston's Bernie Carbo is tagged out at home by Milwaukee's Dorell Porter. Grounders started play.

## Morgan Saves Himself From Running and Rescues Reds

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Cincinnati's Joe Morgan came to bat in the eighth inning yesterday knowing that running would

be difficult for him. But all he had to do after his first swing a tie-breaking homer against the was trot around the bases on his aching sprained ankle as he hit

more than 50,000 fans in Riverfront Stadium because they were hearing the "hated" Mike Marshall. It was the game's most renowned reliever who served the home-run pitch to Morgan.

"There was extra motivation," said the Reds' Johnny Bench. "We really wanted to put it on him." The catcher added, referring to derogatory remarks Marshall reportedly made about the Reds

after he earned his 20th save here Friday night. Marshall emphatically denied doing so.

In any event, Marshall tied his major league record when he made his 92nd appearance with the score at 5-5, runners at the corners in the sixth inning, one out. He forced Tony Perez in ground into a double play.

But in the eighth, he issued a one-out walk to Pete Rose and then faced second baseman Morgan, who hurt his ankle rounding second base after a wild pick-off throw two innings previously. He went on to steal his second base of the game (and 58th of the season), but by the eighth, he had to limp to the plate.

He strode into the first pitch, took it for a ball, and then crumpled to the ground. "There was a lot of pain," he said later.

Manager Sparky Anderson walked to the batter's box and told Morgan, "You can't swing, you're going to have to come out."

"I told him, 'Give me a second,'" Morgan said. "I knew I couldn't run but I certainly wasn't going to watch the rest of the game from the bench."

Anderson said, "I wasn't about to remove a guy like that, as long as he can walk."

Three pitches later, Morgan connected for his 20th homer, only the fifth allowed by Marshall in 178 innings this year.

Pirates 6, Expos 5  
At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker singled home Richie Hebner in the 12th inning, giving the Pirates a 6-5 victory over Montreal and extending their winning streak to five games.

Cardinals 2, Mets 1  
At St. Louis, Lou Brock singled with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning to give the Cardinals a 2-1 victory over the New York Mets. Ted Simmons led off the inning with a walk before Mike McVey hit into a force play.

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At Atlanta, Steve Garvey belted the six-hit pitcher of Jim Barr and with the help of Atlanta misuses, downed the Braves, 6-0. The Giants were

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Los Angeles Dodgers and gave the Reds a new life in their quest of the division leaders.

His line drive to right-center provided a 7-5 victory for the Reds, who charged back from a 5-0 deficit to even the series and return the visitors' lead in the National League West to 2 1/2 games.

The result was especially satisfying to the Reds and their

more than 50,000 fans in Riverfront Stadium because they were hearing the "hated" Mike Marshall. It was the game's most renowned reliever who served the home-run pitch to Morgan.

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# Red Sox Find Relief and Tie for Top Spot

BOSTON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Dick Pole, who has spent this season bouncing between the majors and the minors, pitched seven strong innings of relief today and the Boston Red Sox rallied from a 4-0 deficit to beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 8-6, and move back into

a tie with the Yankees for first place in the American League East.

New York, which lost today to Cleveland, and Boston open a two-game series in Fenway Park tomorrow night. The two teams lead Baltimore, also a loser today, by a game.

The Red Sox got run-producing hits from Doug Griffin and Mario Guerrero in the sixth to pull ahead, 4-4, then got a two-run homer from Dwight Evans in the seventh for what proved to be the winning runs.

Pole, pitching in relief of Juan Marichal, came in with one out in the first inning with the Brewers ahead, 2-0, and the bases loaded. After giving up a two-run single to Tim Lincecum, Pole struck out Pedro Garcia to end the inning and stopped the Brewers until the eighth inning,

when he tired and Milwaukee scored two runs.

The Red Sox started their comeback in the fourth when designated-hitter Cecil Cooper hit a sacrifice fly scoring Juan Beniquez. In the next inning, Tim Lincecum looped a single to right

and went to second on another single by Doug Griffin. A sacrifice by Guerrero moved the runners up a base, and after a walk to Tommy Harper loaded the bases. Beniquez hit a sacrifice fly to make it 4-4. Bernie Carbo lashed a double to right to tie the score.

Indians 7, Orioles 4  
At Cleveland, George Hendrick's two-run homer and solo shot by Tom McCraw and Charley Spikes ended Baltimore's winning streak at 10 games as the Indians won, 7-4.

At St. Louis, Wade Garrett's three-run homer capped a four-run eighth inning that carried Tom Seaver and the New York Mets to a 5-3 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals. Two stolen bases by the Cards' Lou Brock led him one short of Maury Wills' record of 104 set in 1962.

Seaver, halting the worst season of his illustrious career, led off the eighth with a leadoff single. He was sacrificed to second and scored ahead of Ed Kranepool's second run-scoring single of the game.

Braves 5, Giants 3  
At Atlanta, catcher Vic Correll drove in three runs with a double and a single to lead the Braves to a 5-3 victory over San Francisco. Correll's two-run double in the fourth, which gave the Braves a 3-3 tie, set off a controversy because the Braves contended the ball had cleared the leftfield fence for a home run, but umpire Jerry Dale disagreed.

Phillies 11, Cubs 10  
At Chicago, Willie Montanez drove in four runs with three hits and Gene Garber hurled 3 2/3 innings of hitless relief to spark Philadelphia to an 11-10 triumph over the Cubs. The Phillies scored seven runs in the third inning and four more in the eighth to offset a grand-slam homer by the Cubs' Jerry Morales and a solo homer by Rick Monday.

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## Dodgers Beat Reds, Increase Margin to 3 1/2

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Bill Buckner's two-run double clinched a three-run sixth inning that broke a 3-3 tie and the Los Angeles Dodgers went on to a 7-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds today.

Mike Marshall, making a record-setting 93d relief appearance, blanketed the Reds the last two innings as the Dodgers boosted their lead to 3 1/2 games over runner-up Cincinnati in the National League West.

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The Red Sox started their comeback in the fourth when designated-hitter Cecil Cooper hit a sacrifice fly scoring Juan Beniquez. In the next inning, Tim Lincecum looped a single to right

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## *Feminists Try to Steal Miss America's Show*

## Survey Shows U.S. Couples Have Relations More Often

to punish Elsa for a man she loves."

How it all comes out known for a while.

—SARAH J.

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